





# A Poet's Account of 22 Years in Prison

## Cuban Exile Living in Paris Displays No Rancor Toward Former Captors

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Twenty-two years ago, Armando Valladares, a young Cuban working as a minor bureaucrat in the new revolutionary government of Fidel Castro, was arrested and sentenced to 30 years in prison as an enemy of the state.

Last month, eight years short of the completion of his sentence, Mr. Valladares was abruptly released after a personal appeal to Mr. Castro by President Francois Mitterrand of France.

He now lives with Marta, whom he married in a 1969 prison ceremony, in a small hotel in central Paris while he decides what to do with his life.

Thousands of political prisoners were arrested in the first years after Mr. Castro's 1959 takeover, most of them anonymous. But Mr. Valladares' case has been special since 1977, when a book of poems smuggled out of jail was published abroad.

Titled "From My Wheelchair," the story of how the young prisoner became paralyzed because of prison-induced starvation brought international sympathy and demands for his release.

Cuba said the paralysis was

faked to discredit the Castro regime.

After his release, the first photographs taken in Cuba showed him frail and pale, walking unaided up the ramp of an Air France jet. Those who believed his story said they were glad of his recovery. Others, including some French officials familiar with the case, said they were suspicious.

But even the most skeptical agree, as an official in Paris said, that "there is no mystery for us."

The man spent 22 years in prison, the official said, "and I don't care about the state of his legs or his head or anything else."

The officials deny there was a "deal" involved in Mr. Valladares' release. The French press has suggested this might have involved the promise of an invitation, much coveted by Mr. Castro, for an official state visit to France.

It was a question of "principle" that prompted Mr. Mitterrand first to write Mr. Castro nearly a year ago. French officials said, after he received an appeal from the Spanish writer Fernando Arrabal.

Unlike others before him, Mr. Valladares, 45, does not denounce his captors. He survived his imprisonment, he says, because of "my

inextinguishable religious conviction

and the love of my wife."

"Because of this," he said, "there is not one atom of hatred in my heart for anyone, not even my jailers."

"I was arrested on Dec. 28, 1960. I had no explosives, no arms, no subversive literature, nothing to implicate me as a conspirator," he said. "There was no proof against me, but they said they knew I was a potential enemy of the state."

The government alleged that Mr. Valladares had been a member of the police force of Fulgencio Batista, whom Mr. Castro overthrew, but Mr. Valladares denies this.

"I worked in an office giving tests to police applicants, working part-time, 8:30 to 11 A.M., to earn money" for his studies in administration at the University of Havana, he said. After Mr. Castro's victory, he got a minor job in the Communications Ministry.

He was arrested, Mr. Valladares said, because he had "spoken out against communism."

"I refused to join the militia," he said. "I wouldn't put on a uniform. I'm not a criminal or a terrorist. I was never involved in violence. If I had been involved in any activities,

they would have shot me that first day."

They held him until Jan. 11, 1961, when, with no charges and no witnesses, he was brought before a revolutionary tribunal. Two days later he was in prison at the Isle of Pines, off Cuba's southern shore, sentenced to 30 years. Three months later, he said, charges were entered associating him with sabotage and bombing, although there was no new trial and no proof submitted.

A Cuban diplomat in Washington said Mr. Valladares was found guilty of "conspiratorial and terrorist acts" involving a number of bombings, as part of a "group led by someone who was connected to Batista."

In 1974, Mr. Valladares said, he and a number of others were deprived of food for 46 days.

"Six of us ended up in wheelchairs," he said.

Mr. Valladares pulled out what appeared to be documents from the Cuban Health Ministry, sent to Amnesty International, describing his condition as "polyneuropathy," a flaccidity of the muscles that sometimes leads to paralysis of the lower extremities. It can be caused by malnutrition.



The poet Armando Valladares with his wife, Marta, in their Paris hotel immediately after his release from a prison in Cuba.

The condition is reversible with therapy, but Mr. Valladares said he received no professional treatment until 1979, when he was sent to a hospital outside the prison. He was there nearly a year and a half and learned to walk with braces before he was sent back to Comandante del Este prison on the edge of Havana.

Other than "doing what I can" to help free what he says are still about 330 political prisoners from the early days of the Castro government, Mr. Valladares says he has no plans.

"I'm not going to write any more poetry," he said. "That is what I did in jail, to think, to express myself."

## U.S. Policy in Africa: Inconsistencies Seen

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

DAKAR, Senegal — When Vice President George Bush addressed a news conference recently in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, he was asked what the Reagan administration felt about the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

"We do not like what Qadhafi stands for," came the reply, Mr. Bush said. Colonel Qadhafi supported international terrorism, was not a stabilizing factor, and, indeed, disrupted neighboring countries through his policies.

The comments illuminated some differences of perception and inconsistencies that hover over the vice president's current African tour. For while many black-led African nations and others would agree with the administration's analysis of Colonel Qadhafi, they would assert that the same standards should be applied to white-ruled South Africa, a nation toward which Washington has qualified its condemnation with what is seen by some black Africans as an evident sympathy for Pretoria's concerns about its security.

South Africa's forces regularly invade Angola, its commitment to the independence of South-West Africa as the black-ruled nation of Namibia is not proved, and it could be depicted as an exporter of terrorism in its support for guerrilla armies opposed to the governments of Mozambique and Angola.

South Africa, by this argument, disrupts its neighbors on a wider scale than does Libya. The difference is that, on the checkerboard of geopolitics, a pro-Western regime in Pretoria, however unpalatable its domestic policies, serves Western strategic and economic interests, while Colonel Qadhafi's patently does not.

The inference, from the black African perspective, is that the United States accords secondary status to individual African nations and sets greater store by a perceived need to counter Soviet influence. Mr. Bush's tour is clearly designed in part to counter this sentiment.

However, in its efforts to obtain South-West Africa's freedom from South Africa's domination, Washington's concern focuses on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola as a condition, or at least a parallel development.

The linkage of the two issues is publicly rejected by many black African nations. Moderate and Western-looking governments such as those of Senegal and Nigeria do not see their interests served by the prospect of a potentially disruptive superpower presence on African soil, particularly one that is perceived as inimical to Western-oriented democracies; yet to associate themselves with public demands for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola would invoke a loss of face for a fellow African country and offend a continent's frail sense of its own independence.

At the Lagos news conference, the Nigerian vice president, Alex Ekwueme, openly opposed the U.S. policy toward the Cubans in Angola. He also repeated Nigeria's demands for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, the richest country in Africa, to force it to dismantle its racial separation policies at home and to yield to pressure for independence of South-West Africa.

Instead of confrontation, the Reagan administration has embarked on a policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa. In effect, it acknowledges a coincidence of concerns about regional security in the perspectives of Pretoria and Washington.

Some black African officials concede in private that if the Cubans have not withdrawn from Angola by the time Namibia becomes independent, the Soviet Union will extend its influence to Windhoek, the capital, because the man now most likely to win an election there is Sam Nujoma, the Soviet-supported leader of the insurgents of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Thus, the U.S. aim seems to be to create a sanitized Angola that will implicitly limit Soviet influence, leaving Mr. Nujoma with Namibia's long-standing and near-total economic dependence on South Africa, which, in turn, may be a moderating factor.



Vice President George Bush joked with Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean opposition leader, at a reception in Harare. Mr. Bush flew Thursday from Zimbabwe to Zambia, where he called for the removal of foreign troops from southern Africa.

## Risk Seen to OAU Talks In Dispute Over Chad

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta of Morocco said Thursday there was a "serious risk" the African summit in Tripoli may be canceled for the second time in three months because of irreconcilable differences between moderate and revolutionary countries.

The Organization of African Unity summit was put off in August because of a Moroccan-led boycott to protest the admission of the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara.

The summit was rescheduled to open Nov. 23 after the Polisario agreed to stay away. But now, Mr. Boucetta said, new and apparently unbridgeable differences have arisen over a Libyan refusal to allow President Hissene Habre to take part in the meeting.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, has given his backing to an exile government set up in the Libyan territory by Chad's ousted president, Goukouni Oueddei, who was defeated by Mr. Habre's forces last June.

Mr. Boucetta said the moderate majority of African countries was determined not to allow the host country to abuse its position by barring the recognized chief of state of a member nation from attending an OAU summit.

Asked whether this implied that, if the Libyans persisted in their attitude, the summit could again be canceled, Mr. Boucetta said: "There seems to be a serious risk of that."

African foreign ministers trying to draw up an agenda for the summit have clashed bitterly over Chad for the past three days. Mr. Boucetta said the moderate countries would reject any attempt to compromise by leaving the Chad seat vacant or admitting both the rival delegations claiming the seat.

Sources said Colonel Qadhafi's foreign minister, Abdelati Obeidi, who is chairman of the preparatory meeting for the summit, has been maneuvering against Mr. Habre throughout the week.

Backed by some of Africa's most radical countries — Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Algeria among them — Mr. Obeidi has sought to have the Chad problem submitted unresolved to next week's summit. The sources said this would allow Colonel Qadhafi, as summit chairman, to use the prestige and influence of the office to impose his will on the issue.

A moderate majority, including nearly all Africa's French-speaking countries plus Nigeria, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Senegal, are resisting Mr. Obeidi's maneuvering, the sources said, arguing that any challenge of Mr. Habre's authority as Chad's chief of state would be an illegal interference in Chad's internal affairs.

**U.S., Japan End Army Exercises**

TOKYO — Troops from the Japanese Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Army completed a nine-day field exercise Thursday, the first involving the two countries, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman said the war games, code-named Yamato-82, were conducted at the foot of Mount Fuji, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) west of Tokyo, to repel a hypothetical enemy attack. About 200 U.S. troops joined 500 Japanese soldiers, he said.

The U.S. Army has not stationed ground troops in Japan since 1957.

## Pound's Slide May Hurt U.K. Effort on Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A sudden slide in the value of the pound threatens to cast doubt on the Conservative government's claim to have inflation under control, officials say.

A low level for the pound makes imports more expensive, and domestic prices are likely to rise. If prices rise sharply, ministers could find it harder to justify lack of economic growth and record unemployment, the sources said.

Inflation is down to an annual rate of 6.8 percent, and the government predicts that it will fall to 5 percent early next year. Unemployment is at 3.3 million, or 13.8 percent of the work force.

The pound's slide to a six-year low of \$1.5920 Wednesday was halted in early foreign exchange dealings Thursday when the pound closed at just over \$1.60.

If the fall were to resume and continue, the loss would eventually be reflected in inflation figures. But government officials said the recent fall would have to be sustained for more than a year to have a noticeable impact on retail prices.

The finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in Parliament on Thursday that there was no need for alarm in view of the government's determination to curb inflation.

Sir Geoffrey said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration would stick to monetary conditions that help conquer inflation, backed up by lower state spending.

The Conservative Party's lead over the opposition Labor Party is dwindling, according to a public opinion poll released Thursday.

The Gallup poll results showed the Conservatives with 42 percent this month, compared with 40.5 percent in October, and Labor with 34.5 percent, compared with 29 percent in October. Support for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance was calculated at 21.5 percent.

**EC Talks on British Payments**

Reuters reported from Brussels that Britain hopes to resume talks next week on further cuts in its payments to the Common Market.

Britain's Economic Community partners are not ready to negotiate the kind of long-term reform of its finances that Britain has demanded, they said. Instead, EC proposals published Thursday suggest further interim reforms to Britain for the next two years, with a possible extension to 1985 if necessary.

The commission proposes studying Britain's complaints in the wider context of planned Portuguese and Spanish membership and proposals to boost EC spending in industry and technological research.

**Huang Ends Soviet Trip**

(Continued from Page 1)

cy, quoted Mr. Afanasiev as saying the two sides might promise each other a reduction of military forces in border areas.

The suggestion was seen as showing efforts that the Soviet hierarchy has made in the past week to entice China into an accommodation.

Western diplomats assessed the remark about a possible troop pullback as another carefully considered signal. Mr. Afanasiev is a member of the Central Committee and a senior policy adviser to the Soviet leadership. When he met a senior American editor two weeks ago he spoke in general terms about the new contacts with China but did not speak of troop reductions.

In his talk with the Japanese journalists, Mr. Afanasiev also said that he thought that Soviet troops "will eventually withdraw" from Afghanistan and that he did not think the issue could be settled militarily. The remark was not inconsistent with past Soviet policy, which has called for a political settlement securing Afghanistan's sovereignty under the present Soviet-backed government, but its timing also seemed significant.

## Left-Dominated Cortes Convenes to Take Oath

MADRID — The Cortes, radically reshaped by last month's Socialist election victory, convened Thursday to take the oath to the country's democratic constitution.

In the 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house, members sat under the ornate ceiling showing bullet marks from an attempted rightist military coup last year.

The Basque radical coalition, Herri Batasuna (People's Union), which rejects the constitution and boycotted the outgoing parliament, did not take its two seats.

Gregorio Peces Barba and José Federico de Carvajal, both Socialists, were elected respectively Congress and Senate speakers.

The Socialists won an absolute majority in both houses in the October elections. Early next month, their 40-year-old leader, Felipe Gonzalez, will become prime minister and form Spain's first leftist government since the 1936-39 civil war.

The man he will replace, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, sat on the government's bench Thursday. He told reporters he attended "out of political courtesy." Like all but two of his cabinet ministers, Mr. Calvo Sotelo lost his seat in the rout of the centrist party, the Union of the Democratic Center.

King Juan Carlos I will formally open the Cortes next Thursday, and Mr. Gonzalez is expected to present his government's program to the Congress on Dec. 6.

The Congress session was opened Thursday by the oldest deputy, Maximo Rodriguez Valverde, a 73-year-old Socialist who was sentenced to death, jailed and exiled after the civil war.

The second biggest political force that emerged from the election is the rightist Popular Alliance party, with 106 deputies to the Socialists' 202. It is led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former minister under Franco.

Landelino Lavilla, speaker of the outgoing Congress of Deputies, has stepped down as leader of the centrist party after it won only 12 deputies compared with 167 in the 1979 election. The Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, also resigned after his party fell from 23 to four deputies.

As the Cortes convened, the extreme rightist Fuerza Nueva (New Force), which failed to return its only deputy to Congress, canceled a rally planned for Sunday in Madrid to commemorate the seventh anniversary of Franco's death. It said the cancellation was due to political differences among various groups.

The rally had been authorized by the government.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Fanfani Gains Backing of 2 Parties

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Amintore Fanfani, Italy's prime minister-designate, appeared to make progress Thursday in his attempt to form a government.

Mr. Fanfani, a Christian Democrat, received the support of the Social Democrats and Liberals, two small parties that were part of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's coalition before he resigned Saturday.

Additionally, the Socialist Party appeared to soften its demand for early elections as the price for joining a new government. The Socialists had indicated Wednesday that an agreement must be tied to elections by the spring, a year before the legislature's five-year term expires in 1984. But Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Party secretary, later said the party was "giving its encouragement" to Mr. Fanfani's efforts.

### Iran Fighting for Its 'Strategic' Land

LONDON (UPI) — Iran will consider peace with Iraq only when its troops recapture all "strategic" parts of Iranian territory held by Baghdad, an Iranian official said in an interview published Thursday.

The renewed rejection of a truce came from Hussein Shabkhoshani, Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, in an interview in the Abu Dhabi newspaper Gulf News.

"Iran sees no benefit in prolonging the war," he said. "The only reason for Iran's refusal to accept peace is Iraq's continuing occupation of strategic parts of Iranian territory around Qasr-e-Shirin and in the south."

### French Ship Weapons to Argentina

SAINT-NAZAIRE, France (Combined Dispatches) — France resumed arms shipments to Argentina on Thursday, sending five Super Etendard fighter-bombers and an undisclosed number of Exocet air-to-surface missiles, port authorities said.

The Argentine freighter Bahia San Blas left with the 200-ton shipment. Port authorities said the freighter already had taken on a load of 200 tons of undisclosed material in the United States.

Observers said the Argentines apparently were replacing the Exocets, used during this year's Falkland Islands war with Britain, and at least some of the aircraft they lost.

### Kohl Meets Pope and Italian Leaders

ROME (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany met Thursday with Pope John Paul II and conferred with President Sandro Pertini and other Italian government and political leaders. He also met with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state.

Jürgen Sudhoff, the chancellor's chief spokesman, said Mr. Kohl and the pope discussed world peace with emphasis on nuclear disarmament talks. Poland, human rights and the problems of youth. The meeting in the papal library lasted 45 minutes, Vatican sources said.

### U.S. Witness's Death Ruled Natural

FAIRFAX, Virginia (AP) — Kevin P. Mulcahy, a former intelligence analyst, died of natural causes, medical officials ruled Thursday, eliminating the possibility that he had been slain for turning in former CIA men who allegedly aided Libyan terrorists.

Mr. Mulcahy, 40, died of bronchopneumonia, and liver and pulmonary problems contributed to his death, said a brief statement from James Beyer, medical examiner for northern Virginia. He was found dead Oct. 26 outside a motel in Shenandoah County, Virginia, 90 miles (144 kilometers) west of Washington.

The report on his death was made a day after Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, was convicted of conspiracy and weapons violations in arms deals with Libya. Mr. Mulcahy's charges triggered the federal prosecution of Mr. Wilson, and the FBI began an investigation of his death.

### For the Record

VIENNA (AP) — Zbigniew Purgall, 27, a Polish mechanic who hijacked a Bulgarian plane with 70 persons aboard to Austria on Oct. 14, was sentenced Thursday to two years in jail, said a piracy charge.

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament has set up a task force to seek ways to deal with the Common Market's 11 million unemployed, Piet Dankert, the assembly president, said Thursday. The task force, made up of the chairman of five parliamentary committees, is to make its first recommendations by March.

ROME (AP) — Archbishop Alexandre do Nascimento, the Angolan prelate who was freed by anti-government guerrillas Tuesday, arrived here Thursday from Zurich, officials at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport reported. He was freed as part of a complicated exchange arranged by the International Red Cross.

## U.S. Uneasy Over Thaw In Chinese-Soviet Ties

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is deliberately avoiding any obvious show of concern about the improving relations between the Soviet Union and China, but privately some officials find the trend troublesome.

The basic assessment is that the points of dispute and the past animosity are so substantial that the two Communist nations stand almost no chance of restoring the political and ideological cooperation they enjoyed a quarter of a century ago. Both Soviet and Chinese sources have told Americans that their objectives are more limited.

Reagan administration strategists believe both nations are serious about easing tensions on their long frontier. The Americans think this could lead to a reduction in Soviet and Chinese forces along the border, easing some of the financial and manpower strains on the two armies, but they see no evidence of a major breakthrough yet.

Officials in Washington have been particularly impressed by China's decision to send a very high-level delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, to the funeral of Leonid I. Brezhnev and by the length of Mr. Hua's talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Hua's meeting with Mr. Gromyko lasted about three times as long as Vice President George Bush's meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet Communist Party leader.

The officials also noted that Mr. Andropov spent more time with the Chinese visitors than with the Americans during the Kremlin reception after the funeral. In Communist societies, such gestures of protocol are often intended as political signals.

The administration believes that the Soviet leadership wants to improve relations with China not only to ease the military burden and the tensions along their frontier but also to diminish the United States' ability to "play the China card" against the Soviet Union.

Well-placed sources report, for example, that the periodic, high-level exchange of intelligence information between the United States and China, initiated by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, has been slowed. The sources say the Reagan administration has approved only 7 of the 55 categories of weapons that China has sought to buy.

Other U.S. analysts reason, however, that China's readiness for a modest improvement in ties with the Soviet Union represents a natural evolution in Beijing to a political stance more equidistant between Moscow and Washington, one that should not trouble the United States.

The Chinese have given the Soviet Union three preliminary conditions for an improvement in ties — the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the pullback of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and reductions in Soviet forces in Mongolia and along the Chinese-Soviet border.

### Congressmen Visit Soviet Dissidents

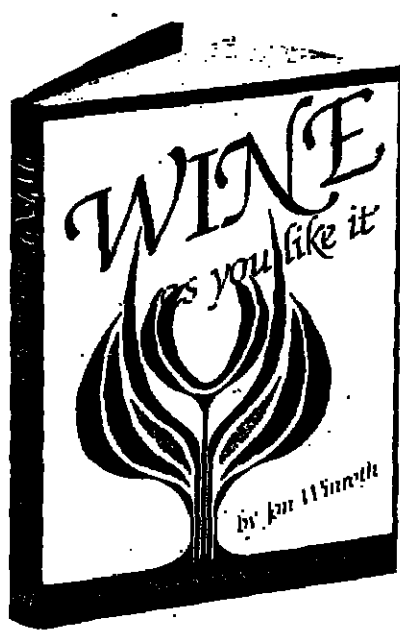
MOSCOW — A group of U.S. congressmen Thursday visited six Pentecostals living since 1978 in the basement of the U.S. Embassy and promised to work and pray for their clearance to emigrate.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Representatives Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, James T. Broyhill of North Carolina and Douglas K. Bereuter of Nebraska, all Republicans, in Moscow for a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council meeting, visited the two families early Thursday.

"Please know that we will do all possible to assist you," Mr. Dole told them. Mr. Frenzel promised "to work and pray for your success."

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## Pentagon Directive Would Allow Broader Use of Lie Detector Tests

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has drafted a directive authorizing a vast expansion of the use of lie detector tests for government employees.

Polygraph examinations could be used for everything from screening job applicants to tracking down leaks to the press under the draft directive, obtained by the Washington Post and confirmed by the Pentagon on Wednesday as being under review.

A leading Defense Department official acknowledged that lie detector tests could be used more widely if the draft is adopted than under a 1975 directive now in force, but he stressed that government employees still would have the right to refuse to take them.

Hundreds of Pentagon employees in particularly sensitive jobs, however, are being asked to sign forms waiving their right to refuse to take lie detector tests, said the official, who asked not to be identified.

The 1975 directive emphasizes that the polygraph should be used sparingly, ordering Pentagon executives to "preclude its use in cases

other than serious criminal cases, national security investigations and highly sensitive national security access cases.

Officials described the draft directive as "an update" that would provide "additional insurance" against serious security breaches. Critics, including some military officers and Pentagon civilians, contended that the Reagan administration was trying to intimidate employees.

Critics argued that the draft directive would not only institutionalize the use of lie detector tests at the Pentagon, but also spread their use in other government departments that do not deal primarily in military or intelligence information. Pentagon officials would be authorized by the draft directive "to provide polygraph services to entities other than Department of Defense components" so long as they followed certain rules for administering the tests.

The draft directive already has been submitted to the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether it conforms to civil service rules. The agency has suggested some changes, including going further to inform people of their right to refuse a polygraph examination and to hire a lawyer before answering questions.

Although lie detector tests are routinely administered to Central Intelligence Agency employees, they have never been institutionalized to the same extent at the Pentagon, which has three million people on its full-time payroll, 2.1 million in uniform and 947,000 civilians.

Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, a former deputy director of the CIA, is a strong believer in the use of polygraphs. He ordered lie detector tests for Pentagon officials last January in an unsuccessful attempt to find who disclosed to the Washington Post information about Pentagon estimates of President Ronald Reagan's arms buildup.

John Shattuck, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said after reading The Post's copy of the draft directive on use of the polygraph that it was "the broadest I have ever seen."

"If used in the unlimited fashion the directive appears to permit," said Mr. Shattuck, "it would allow an enormous invasion of the right of privacy of Defense Department employees, contractors and even personnel of other government departments."

A major difference between the 1975 directive now in force and the draft directive is in the screening of employees. The current directive forbids using polygraphs "as a screening or selection device, as a condition of employment or as a routine part of personnel security investigations of such persons." Exceptions are made for military personnel assigned to the CIA and National Security Agency.

The draft directive would require polygraph examinations for military, Defense Department and General Services Administration personnel "to assist in determining their eligibility for initial or continued employment, assignment or detail for duty" at the CIA, National Security Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency.

Another difference is in aiding investigations. The current directive states that "the polygraph shall be employed only as an aid to support other investigative techniques and be utilized generally only after the investigation by other means has been as thorough as circumstances permit."

The draft directive repeats that polygraphs should not be regarded "as conclusive in themselves" but appears far less restrictive in stating when they can be administered. Polygraph examinations could be given, for example, "to investigate an alleged unauthorized disclosure of classified information or alleged acts of espionage, sabotage, treason, subversion, sedition or terrorism."

The president said he would: • Appoint a special commission



President Ronald Reagan looks at weapons confiscated from drug smugglers by federal agents. He visited an anti-crime task force center Wednesday at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida.

## Reagan Will Name Special Panel To Investigate Organized Crime

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI — President Ronald Reagan has announced that he will appoint a special commission to conduct three years of investigations and hearings throughout the United States on the influence of organized crime.

The presidential commission, combined with legislative efforts to toughen bail and sentencing laws, will be part of a drive "to break the power of the mob in America," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday in a speech at Homestead Air Force Base.

"We mean to end their profits, imprison their members and cripple their organization," the president said, referring to members of rings engaged in drug smuggling and other illegal activities. Some 300 federal agents have been assigned to a special drive to slow the flow of cocaine and marijuana smuggled into the United States through southern Florida.

The president congratulated them on the work they have done so far. The task force has seized cocaine and marijuana with a retail, or street, value "estimated at more than an incredible \$3 billion," Mr. Reagan said to an audience assembled in a giant hangar at the air base. Behind the speakers' platform were bales of marijuana, sacks of cocaine and government aircraft used in chasing drug smugglers.

The president had previously announced a \$200-million nationwide drive to combat illegal drug activity in Los Angeles and 11 other cities. The program, based on the experience of the southern Florida task force, will concentrate on members of organized crime active in large-scale drug smuggling and distribution.

Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, told reporters that the administration would seek "new money" to finance the anti-crime task forces in the cities.

The success of the Florida task force demonstrates what can be accomplished by "aroused citizens and responsive officials who mean to make their country, their state and their country a place where decent, law-abiding people can live without being victimized by career criminals and professional wrongdoers," the president told his audience, which included members of a civic group, Miami Citizens Against Crime, and personnel of the special task force.

The president said he would:

• Appoint a special commission

with a three-year charter to hold "region-by-region hearings on the influence and impact of organized crime throughout America." Mr. Meese was a member of California's Organized Crime Commission between 1977 and 1980.

• Inaugurate a special government project to increase cooperation between state and federal authorities in fighting gangsters.

• Establish a cabinet-level committee on organized crime.

• Open a new federal training center to provide local and state law enforcement personnel with the latest investigative techniques and skills for working against organized crime.

In addition, Mr. Reagan said, "New financial resources will be allocated for prison and jail facilities so that the mistake of releasing dangerous criminals because of overcrowded prisons will not be repeated."

## Murdoch Reaches Accord With Hearst To Purchase Boston Herald American

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Rupert Murdoch, the newspaper publisher, has reached an agreement to buy The Boston Herald American from the Hearst Corp., agreeing to pay Hearst \$1 million in cash and up to \$7 million from the paper's future profits.

A memorandum of understanding on the deal announced by Hearst Wednesday in New York said the agreement was contingent on the success of talks under way in Boston between Murdoch executives and officials from 11 unions at the newspaper. The Hearst statement said the company would "take steps to cease publication on Friday, Dec. 3, 1982, if the unions

and Murdoch fail to reach agreement."

That gives Mr. Murdoch's News America Corp. and the unions just over two weeks to agree on the reductions in the paper's work force of about 800 that the Murdoch group considers necessary to help the paper operate at a profit.

The Herald American, which has gained circulation since switching to a tabloid format last fall, sells around 240,000 copies each morning but continues to lose about \$12 million annually.

Mr. Murdoch, an Australian, owns The New York Post, New York magazine, The Times of London and several other publications in Australia, Britain and the United States.

## U.S. Ordered by Judge To Settle Indian Claims

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has ruled that the U.S. government failed to properly represent American Indians in a wide variety of legal damage cases and ordered the Reagan administration to submit legislation or file lawsuits to resolve 17,000 Indian claims, some of them a century old.

The claims range from the individual case of a Sioux Indian named Henry Rivers, who alleges that his father's land in Eagle Butte, South Dakota, was improperly lost through a 1935 tax sale, to that of the Covelo Indians of Mendocino County, California, whose land was taken without their consent for the construction of what is now California Highway 162.

The cases arose from alleged trespassing on Indian land, damage to Indian property, denial of ancestral fishing rights, breaches of contract and other improper taking of Indian property or money before 1966.

A U.S. District judge, Howard Corcoran, ruling here Wednesday in a class action lawsuit by Indians against administration officials, found that the government had not obeyed a federal law requiring the United States, as trustee for Indians, to resolve these claims through court suits or legislation.

He ordered the government to submit legislation by Dec. 15 to resolve the claims. For those claims that cannot be addressed in legislation, he ruled the government must file lawsuits to protect the rights of the Indians.

Congress had set a deadline of Dec. 31 for the government to file the suits. After that date, according to the lawsuit, unaddressed claims will be wiped out. Legislation is pending in Congress to extend the deadline, and Indian groups said they hoped the judge's ruling would help their chances of passage.

Suzan Harjo, an official of the Native American Rights Fund, which represented the Indians, called the ruling "a total victory."

"The judge has been most courageous," she said. "This administration was banking on the hope that Indians are poor and powerless and couldn't bring these suits on their own. Now they've been stopped, and I think it's marvelous."

In many of the claims, the government is responsible for the damages, according to the lawsuit. One set of claims charges that money was improperly taken from Indian estates to reimburse state governments for old-age assistance payments. Non-Indians received these payments without reimbursing anything.

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## Israeli Aide Tells How He Learned of Killings

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's communications minister, Mordechai Zipori, testified Thursday that he was told that civilians were being killed in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut on Friday morning, Sept. 17, and that he then informed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the report of a massacre.

Mr. Zipori testified publicly for 20 minutes before a three-member commission investigating Israeli involvement in the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the two camps by Christian Phalangist militiamen. Israeli intelligence estimates, according to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, place the death toll at between 700 to 800 men, women and children.

After Mr. Zipori's public testimony, he was questioned by the commission members in private.

In response to a question by the head of the inquiry, Supreme Court Chief Justice Yitzhak

Kahan, Mr. Zipori said that on the morning of Sept. 17 he met with Ze'ev Schiff, military correspondent for the newspaper Ha'aretz, and a personal friend.

"The first thing he entered he said to me 'Mordechai (a nickname) I have reports that the Phalangists are massacring in the camps,'" Mr. Zipori said.

Mr. Zipori said Mr. Schiff had told him that officers had informed him of the situation in the Chaila and Sabra camps. The communications minister said he tried without success to reach Israel's director of military intelligence and another man who is head of the country's general security services.

Then, Mr. Zipori said, "I called the foreign minister and I told him: 'Yitzhak, reports have reached me that the Phalangists are massacring. I suggest, I request — I don't know which terminology is correct — that you check the matter out via your channels, or with the men that will be with you soon.'" This was a reference to two intelligence officials who were to meet with Mr. Shamir in Jerusalem.

Judge Kahan then asked: "What was his answer when you told him that?"

"He told me, 'I heard it.' And that was it," Mr. Zipori replied.

Mr. Shamir has not yet testified before the commission.

Another area of questioning concerned an Israeli cabinet meeting held June 15, nine days after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began and about three months before the Israeli military permitted the Phalangists to enter the refugee camps to rout about 2,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas the Israelis claimed were still inside them.

During his public testimony, Mr. Sharon said that at the June meeting a role for the Phalangists in the fighting was agreed upon. Mr. Sharon used that meeting as a rationale for asking the Phalangists to enter the camps. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, during his testimony, supported Mr. Sharon's view.

## U.S. Opinion Column Starts Dispute in Israel

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A political dispute has erupted here over an American newspaper column that said the leading opponents of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies on the Israeli-occupied Arab territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip advocated "sharp cuts" in American nonmilitary aid to Israel in an effort to "topple the Begin government."

The column, on the editorial page of The New York Times on Tuesday, was signed by Max Frankel, editorial page editor. [It appears on Page 4 of this issue of the International Herald Tribune.] Its contents were widely reported here Wednesday and immediately touched off comment, criticism and denial.

Much of the criticism was leveled at leaders of the opposition Labor Party, particularly the party's leader, Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres told a group of visiting U.S. congressmen Wednesday that the article was "completely unfounded and unfair to the Labor Party."

An official Labor Party statement told Mr. Frankel's column a slander.

There were several calls for a major parliamentary debate on whether opponents of Prime Minister Begin "favored curtailing American aid to Israel to weaken and finally bring down his administration."

Two members of Parliament, Michael Bar-Zohar and Abraham Katzor, both from the Labor Party, demanded that Mr. Frankel reveal the names of those who favored such a policy and threatened to bring suits against The New York Times if he did not.

Mr. Frankel said in a statement made in New York that the evening broadcast here on the evening English-language news programs.

"My articles about a visit to Israel were based on conversations with several dozen leading politi-

cians and government officials. As I wrote, I learned that many of the opponents of Prime Minister Begin's policies believe that American economic aid augments his political strength and is therefore unwarranted. Thus, many of them wish for a reduction in that aid, though they feel they cannot safely urge it in public."

"I have an obligation to protect the confidentiality of most of my conversations with government as well as opposition leaders, but nothing in the article justifies the conclusion that the leader of the Labor opposition, Shimon Peres, gave me advice about American aid or that the views attributed to individuals represent his party's official position. My conversation with Mr. Peres was, in fact, held entirely in the presence of a Foreign Ministry official, who kindly arranged some of my meetings."

Mr. Begin, whose wife, Aliza, died Sunday, was in mourning and had no comment. A source close to him said that if the report was true, "this is a satanic act" that is "too terrible to believe."

The government official also said that "whoever proposes cutting off the arms and legs of the state in the hope that afterward he'll be invited to push the wheel-chair has concocted an idea that even Machiavelli would not have imagined."

The Labor Party secretary, Haim Bar-Lev, said the notion of advocating a cut in aid was "despicable and ludicrous" and that "no leader of the Labor alignment was capable of raising such a twisted idea."

Moshe Nissim, Mr. Begin's minister of justice, said, however, that the report "seems rather credible" and that it "must be viewed with the utmost gravity." He said it was "an unprecedented scandal to use a foreign state to get into power."

## Honduras Says Nicaraguan Rightists Must Stop Attacks From Its Territory

United Press International

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras

Honduras has vowed to crack down on rightist Nicaraguan exiles it says have launched attacks on their homeland from bases on Honduran soil.

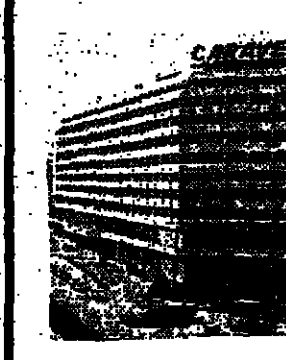
"We condemn and are not willing to permit violent acts aimed at destabilizing governments," said a statement issued Wednesday by President Roberto Somoza Cordova's international information office. A government source said the statement applied only to

armed foreigners and was aimed specifically at Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary forces.

The announcement came amid unconfirmed reports that the Honduran Army was dismantling camps used by the exiles along the Nicaraguan border.

Former Nicaraguan national guardmen who fought for Anastasio Somoza, the deposed rightist dictator who later was assassinated, have staged raids into Nicaragua since their defeat by Sandinist guerrillas in the 1978-79 civil war.

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# In Afghan War, a Leader's Death Sets Back Rebel Efforts

Amrout Van Lynden, a Dutch free-lance journalist who has previously written for the Washington Post, filed this dispatch from Kabul. He recently left Afghanistan after spending three months with the insurgents.

By Amrout Van Lynden  
Washington Post Service

**SOUTH OF KABUL, Afghanistan**—Late in October, Abdul-Halim Khairi, a major Afghan rebel commander, was killed as he led what was to be the final assault on a Soviet government military post in the center of Kabul, the capital of this Soviet-occupied country.

The death of the 25-year-old guerrilla lieutenant is considered a significant blow to the Afghan Islamic insurgents in their three-year war against the country's Soviet-backed Communist government.

In a night attack on Oct. 27 that lasted well over two hours, the insurgents repeatedly fired rocket-propelled grenades at a 50-man Afghan military post, situated just below the Bala Hissar Fort housing 3,000 Soviet troops near the old city center.

Realizing after a while that only one heavy machine gun was still resisting his forces, Mr. Khairi scaled the post's battered walls to silence it, only to be hit in the head by a bullet. He died instantly, and his death brought the operation to an immediate and chaotic end.

Unlike many of his fellow Mujahidin, or "warriors of God," Mr. Khairi understood that in a guerrilla war the political mission of the insurgent was as important as his military one.

He systematically took the war far into the built-up urban metropolis that is the center of Soviet control in Afghanistan. The strategy formed a part of his political mission, for such attacks go a long way toward convincing the city's inhabitants of the weakness of their government.

In frequent forays into the deserted, ill-lit streets of Kabul, Mr. Khairi issued long, rousing appeals to his countrymen through the megaphone he invariably had by his side.

The attack last month on the Afghan Army post, no more than 400 yards (364 kilometers) below the hilltop Bala Hissar Fort, was typical of Mr. Khairi.

He knew the dangers inherent in such an attack. Only hours before his death in the cutting cold of Oct. 28, Mr. Khairi acknowledged that Bala Hissar had not been attacked before because the Soviet presence was seen as too large to make success likely.

But before the winter snows forced the Mujahidin to curtail their activities, Mr. Khairi said, he wanted "to make one more attack which everyone in Kabul will hear."

The attack was launched when a first shell from the recoilless rifle pierced the northern wall of the post in a cloud of dust and shattered cement, just before 11 P.M. on Oct. 27.

Almost immediately Mr. Khairi turned to his megaphone and sought to dissuade the Afghan soldiers inside the post from resisting their "Moslem brothers." Not only did they remain firmly entrenched behind their walls, they also put up staunch resistance.

But while those in the post refused to budge, so too, for an hour and a half, did the Soviet forces poised so threateningly above the scene of the battle. Apparently no high-ranking Soviet Army officers were present to give an order to intervene.

When the Soviet troops did come to the aid of the Afghans, mortar and machine-gun fire rained down around the post, while three armored personnel carriers, their searchlights blazing, made their way down toward the insurgents.

But Mr. Khairi had positioned men armed with anti-tank grenade launchers nearby. The first armored car sustained a direct hit and burst into flames; the other two immediately doused their lights and withdrew. Infantry platoons behind the vehicles were exposed, and the Soviet soldiers apparently sustained considerable casualties.

At this point, Mr. Khairi made his dash for the battered walls of the post. As the men close by saw his body jolt up and back with the impact of the bullet, a wail of panic and anguish went up.

Mr. Khairi's "one more attack" ended then and there. Confused and demoralized, the rebels withdrew. At Shiwaki, Mr. Khairi's village, almost all the residents seemed to be awake, grieving and repeating in apparent bewilderment, "Halim shahid, Halim shahid, or 'Halim martyr, Halim martyr.'"

The dark-bearded Moslem fundamentalist was buried before dawn. The first snow of winter has fallen, and the respite will give Mr. Khairi's group time to regroup before launching new campaigns in the coming year. Without his leadership, however, those campaigns are likely to be less extensive than before.

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## Soviet, Afghan Agencies Acknowledge Tunnel 'Accident'

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW**—The official Soviet and Afghan news agencies acknowledged for the first time Thursday that there was a "road accident" in a tunnel at the Salang Pass in northern Afghanistan "a few days ago" and that there was "loss of life."

The report by the Bakhtar News Agency, which was carried by Tass, the Soviet news agency, did not specify the number of casualties or the circumstances of the accident.

It said, however, that Western reports about "acts of subversion" in the tunnel were "groundless."

Western sources in Pakistan reported earlier this month that hundreds of Soviet soldiers and Afghan civilians died in a disaster at the tunnel 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Kabul.

Early reports said a northbound fuel truck exploded after smashing into the lead vehicle of a Soviet convoy headed south, touching off a blaze that engulfed traffic inside the tunnel. Many of the victims were said to have suffocated after Soviet troops, fearing an attack, blocked the ends of the tunnel.

Other accounts said the 1.7-mile tunnel collapsed in three places and that Moslem rebels may have planted bombs inside, blowing up the tanker truck and triggering the fire.

Western sources said the fire occurred Nov. 2 or Nov. 3, but an Afghan witness put the date as Oct. 30.

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# Unlike 1975, Seoul Isn't So Upset By North Korean's Visit to China

By Sam Jameson  
Los Angeles Times Service

**SEOUL**—When President Kim Il-Sung of North Korea visited China in April 1975, a time when South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were falling into Communist hands, the South Korean government reacted with alarm.

This September, Mr. Kim made another visit to China, and the reaction this time has been calm.

It is not that Mr. Kim's recent visit to China, his closest military ally, lacked significance. Among the benefits Mr. Kim is believed to have obtained are:

• The first supply of MiG-21 jet fighters North Korea has received from either China or the Soviet Union, the North's other major military ally, since 1974. At least 20 and possibly as many as 40 MiG-21s, the most modern aircraft in North Korea's large but aging air force, were delivered, according to U.S. South Korean and Japanese officials.

• Apparent Chinese acceptance of, if not wholehearted blessing for, the 70-year-old Mr. Kim's plan to have his son, Kim Jong-Il, 40, succeed him in un-Communist, dynastic style.

• Some kind of increased Chinese economic assistance, possibly in the form of a cash loan or more oil supplies.

• A new expression of Chinese backing for an old North Korean proposal to replace the 1953 Korean War armistice with a peace treaty "among concerned parties" as an attempt to drive a wedge between the United States, which maintains 39,000 troops here, and South Korea.

In 1975, the only visible gift President Kim received from the Chinese was a declaration recognizing his government as "the sole legal sovereign state of the Korean nation." In fact, no official Chinese contacts have developed with the Seoul government since then, although China has started indirect trade with South Korea.

Yet in 1975 President Park Chung Hee of South Korea reacted by publicly declaring that Seoul would be defended "at any cost," as if facing an imminent attack.

In private, South Koreans spoke of concern that Mr. Kim might carry out some military probe against the South.

This time, President Chun Doo Hwan, Mr. Park's successor, has spoken publicly only of a continuing, not an imminent, threat. Privately, the visit inspired cynicism.

"Chinese-North Korean attempts to cultivate intimate relations in the past haven't produced success which lasted more than a year or two, and the hopes for good relations produced by Kim's visit this time probably won't last long either," a senior South Korean intelligence officer said.

The difference in reactions appeared to stem from a near-reversal in diplomatic fortunes of North Korea and South Korea as well as a substantial change in their relative strength since 1975.

In 1975, the U.S. will to help defend allies in Asia appeared to have dissipated after the fall of Saigon. North Korea, on the other hand, appeared to be on good terms with both China and the Soviet Union and was gaining on the South in a diplomatic battle to win recognition from developing countries.

But President Ronald Reagan has reinforced U.S. support by adding F-16 jet fighters and A-10 attack aircraft to U.S. forces here, and has announced plans to station 50 F-16s at Misawa Air Base in neighboring Japan.

Now, it is North Korea that is having trouble with the ally it relies on for its most sophisticated military equipment—the Soviet Union.

Hardly had Mr. Kim returned to Pyongyang before the Soviet Union sent three Tass correspondents and an aide in the Soviet Cultural Ministry to take part in international conferences in Seoul. They were the first Soviet citizens to visit South Korea on official visas.

South Korea, U.S. and Japanese officials all interpreted the Soviet visits as a direct slap at Mr. Kim.

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ately, the visit inspired cynicism.

"Chinese-North Korean attempts to cultivate intimate relations in the past haven't produced success which lasted more than a year or two, and the hopes for good relations produced by Kim's visit this time probably won't last long either," a senior South Korean intelligence officer said.

The difference in reactions appeared to stem from a near-reversal in diplomatic fortunes of North Korea and South Korea as well as a substantial change in their relative strength since 1975.

In 1975, the U.S. will to help defend allies in Asia appeared to have dissipated after the fall of Saigon. North Korea, on the other hand, appeared to be on good terms with both China and the Soviet Union and was gaining on the South in a diplomatic battle to win recognition from developing countries.

But President Ronald Reagan has reinforced U.S. support by adding F-16 jet fighters and A-10 attack aircraft to U.S. forces here, and has announced plans to station 50 F-16s at Misawa Air Base in neighboring Japan.

Now, it is North Korea that is having trouble with the ally it relies on for its most sophisticated military equipment—the Soviet Union.

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Mr. Khairi's "one more attack" ended then and there. Confused and demoralized, the rebels withdrew. At Shiwaki, Mr. Khairi's village, almost all the residents seemed to be awake, grieving and repeating in apparent bewilderment, "Halim shahid, Halim shahid, or 'Halim martyr, Halim martyr.'"

The dark-bearded Moslem fundamentalist was buried before dawn. The first snow of winter has fallen, and the respite will give Mr. Khairi's group time to regroup before launching new campaigns in the coming year. Without his leadership, however, those campaigns are likely to be less extensive than before.

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# 34 Elephants Trek to Asian Games And a Place Outside the Spotlight

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

**NEW DELHI**—After reluctantly making an uncomfortable eight-day, 1,800-mile train journey from the tropical forests of southwestern India for the opening of the ninth Asian Games here Friday, 34 majestic but cranky temple elephants have been downgraded to bit players in the sports spectacular.

Placed with a myriad of potentially embarrassing problems with the elephants' appearance before 80,000 spectators at the newly built Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, including the unexpected early arrival of the annual mating season for some of the behemoths—Asian Games security officials have quietly revised the program for the opening ceremony, which will be presided over by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Instead of performing the full ritual of the traditional Trichur Festival Parade common to their native state of Kerala, the elephants apparently will stand placidly in a semicircle at the entrance of the stadium and comprise what K.T. Satharwalla, vice chairman of the Games organizing committee, called "part of the overall pagantry and decoration."

"Owners of the elephants said they had thought the animals would be a central performing attraction of the Asian Games, upon which the Indian government has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in an investment in national prestige."

Moreover, some of the elephants will be heavily tranquilized to minimize "anxiety" or symptoms of being seasonally in heat, their handlers said. Animal protection activists have charged that some of the beasts have also been given large doses of drugs to constipate them so they will not defecate during the televised ceremony.

For weeks, the odyssey of the Kerala elephant troupe has been a source of fascination and curiosity for many Indians, and an object of almost daily controversy in the Indian press.

The Asian Games organizers have been accused by their critics of mismanagement and extravagance in squandering money for what is alleged to be an exercise in vanity by the Kerala government, and the elephants' owners have been charged—unsuccessfully—by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with caring the animals here under "inhuman conditions."

Most of the elephants have been used for no reason in religious festivals at Hindu temples in Kerala, although some are working elephants used by lumber firms. They were donated by the Kerala government, which presumably foresaw some public relations benefit in the gesture.

At the elephants' camp site in an idyllic, tree-shaded deer park near the Asian Games complex, Girinathan Nair, assistant director of Kerala's animal husbandry department, said in an interview, "We've had some problems, yes. But nothing we didn't anticipate. This is the largest elephant transport in the world, and we consider ourselves fortunate we haven't had more problems."

He conceded that some of the pachyderms, including 45-year-old Kutukirishnan, a five-ton, nine-foot tusk, were in heat and potentially too dangerous to use in the opening ceremony because of their "slightly aggravated state."

Kutukirishnan was one of several elephants tied to trees with heavy chains as he spoke.

But the rest will make the five-mile (eight-kilometer) trek to Nehru Stadium Friday, accompanied by 110 mahouts, or handlers, and perform as promised—even through their routine has been modified, Mr. Nair said.

He denied that massive injections of drugs had been given to the elephants to constipate them for the performance, and said only "normal" amounts of tranquilizers had been used to calm the most excitable of them.

# Al Haig, 58, Jazz Pianist, Dies in U.S.

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—Al Haig, 58, an early bebop-style jazz pianist, died Tuesday of a heart attack in his Manhattan home.

Mr. Haig was a member of the Charlie Parker Quintet, which was credited with helping to introduce bebop. The group was comprised of Mr. Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, Tommy Potter and Mr. Haig. He also played the piano on 1945 recordings with Mr. Parker, Mr. Gillespie, Curley Russell and Sid Catlett that are considered classics.

Mr. Haig's piano style, lean and delicate, was influenced by Nat (King) Cole, Teddy Wilson and Bud Powell. The bebop style, characterized in part by unusual chord structures and harmonic complexity and innovation, originated in the early 40s. Its specific creation, however, has not been authenticated.

During World War II, Mr. Haig played with Coast Guard bands; he later worked with Jerry Wald, Charlie Barnet, Jimmy Dorsey, Stan Getz and Chet Baker and made numerous appearances at jazz festivals and nightclubs.

In the late 60s, Mr. Haig was acquitted on a charge of killing his wife, Bonnie.

**Otto Kersten**  
**BRUSSELS (AP)**—Otto Kersten, 53,







# Montparnasse Memories: Henry Miller and Anais Nin

by Waverley Root

PARIS — It dawned on me only in 1965, when I read Henry Miller's introduction to the catalog of an exposition of paintings by his friend (and mine) Abraham Rattner that Miller had only one subject, and it was not the one you are thinking of. It was himself.

The catalog introduction was titled "A Word About Abraham Rattner," but it read more like "A Word on the Contribution of Abraham Rattner to the Importance of Henry Miller." I was curious enough to count the lines in which Miller was mentioned and those in which Rattner was, and though the subject of the article was allowed a majority of the mentions — 53 about Rattner — there were 32 for Miller, who thus appeared as a rather intrusive admirer.

I did not know when I delivered myself to this mathematical diversion that Miller had already emphasized his importance as his own subject when the critic Edmund Wilson complimented him for his skillful portrayal of a character in one of his books. "For making this hero really live... the genuine American bum come to lead the beautiful life in Paris."

"The theme of the book," Miller ungratefully retorted, "... is not at all what Mr. Wilson described: the theme is myself, and the narrator... is also myself. I have painstakingly indicated throughout the book that the hero is myself. I don't use 'heroes,' incidentally, nor do I write novels. I am the hero and the book is myself."

I would say that this applies to almost everything Miller has written: All his books are about himself. Those I have read were written in the first person. There may be some which are not, but even so I cannot imagine Miller being able to write anything which would not have a first-person feeling.

Within the framework of Henry Miller's narcissistic preoccupation with himself, the aspect of his subject which most interests him — indeed, sometimes almost exclusively — is of course the sexual aspect, in its least sublimated form. His concentration on the rawest, crudest, emptiest, physical manifestations of sex, in harmony with the pleasure he takes in the squalid in other domains as well, strikes me as betraying a lack of comprehension and of appreciation for the beauty of sexual relationships.

I remember starting one of his books years ago ("Tropic of Cancer" perhaps?) and abandoning it after the third or fourth orgasm because of its monotony. One orgasm, after all, is very much like another: It is the attendant circumstances which distinguish some of them, but Miller does not seem to be sensitive to attendant circumstances. I prefer a little more poetry with my sex.

Sex paid off. Miller became a success when he gave the public what the public was willing to pay for. Yet he does not strike me as a voluptuary or even a libertine. The high priest of sexual enjoyment does not enjoy sex. Love for him was not a bringer of joy, but of dilemma: It was not uplifting, but debasing; it was not liberating, but imprisoning; it was not light, but heavy.

Miller represents the literature of disgust, and one of the things which disgusted him was sex. When he writes, in "Tropic of Cancer," "I looked around and there stood a brazen wench, leaning against her door like a lazy slut, cigarette between her lips, sadly rouged and frittled, old, cracked, cracked, evil greedy eyes," is this the language of a worshiper of Venus or of a shocked, sex-starved, revolted preacher? "He really was puritanical," Wambly Bald wrote. He was not in revolt against a puritanism which forbade enjoyment of sex, he was a puritan revolted by sex.

I do not suppose that anyone will dispute the statement that Miller was obsessed by sex. But why? It is a question which intrigued me, and I sought for the answer in his works — in what critics would call the internal evidence — trying to avoid the obvious conclusion, the one almost inevitable in these post-Freudian days, that Miller's obsession with sex was the obsession of frustration, that he perpetrated sexual exploits in his head because he could not do so in bed. No other explanation seemed to hold water.

Later, in the United States, his affairs and his marriages would be notorious, but they fall into a different context, a context which does not necessarily imply a history of sexual relations satisfactorily maintained. After he became notorious, his liaisons could have been love affairs or they could have been fame affairs. In any case, in his Paris days, in the period before he became famous, and in a place where the satisfaction of sexual desire was rampant and everybody knew who was sleeping with whom, we encounter no such gossip about Miller. He seems to have been a man without women.

I myself, after our Brooklyn meeting of 1926, never once saw him with a girl. It is true that I did not see him often, but while the other proofreaders sometimes showed up at Gillette's restaurant with a girl in tow, Henry never did. It might have been expected that at some of those



Henry Miller, about 1931.

early-morning meetings with Miller, Bald and Alfred Perles — all depicted in "Cancer" as great womanizers — they might have had a girl along, if they were addicted to girls; there never was one. Indeed during the whole Paris period, one never hears of Miller and a woman, except Anais Nin; and this was a very special case.

With or without reliable witnesses, we have circumstantial evidence which makes it difficult to accept Miller's portrait of himself as a great sexual roisterer.

In his preface to the catalog of the Abraham Rattner exposition, Miller, writing as usual of himself on the pretext of writing about somebody else, exclaimed: "How often, at the end of a day spent in riotous living, I thought of Rattner, his perseverance, his tenacity, his discipline, his devotion to his work!" Miller's days of riotous living were, in my opinion, a myth, and so were the orgies in his books.

He was, in the first place, devoted to his work also, though he seems to have been ashamed to admit a habit so respectable as toil. Miller worked all the time, Richard Osborn said. When Miller lived with him, Osborn left 10 francs on his bedside table every morning, which Miller paid for, in a way, by producing every day what amounted to a sizable sheet of pages by the time Osborn returned in the evening.

In the second place, Miller's orgies could not have existed, except at the rarest of intervals, because he couldn't afford them. I am sure that Miller did not "spend most of his time laying waste the brothels of Paris." Brothels are business enterprises, highly profitable ones, with a hard-headed attitude towards money. They do not object to being laid waste, in the sense in which I understand the term is being used here, providing the customer is able to pay for it; but they are not in the habit of extending credit.

No doubt Henry did get to see the inside of a brothel once or twice, at somebody else's expense, if only to shock himself as a preliminary to shocking others, but he did not have the means to frequent them regularly. Street prostitutes charge for their services too, though some of them do not charge very much. Their usual habit is to collect their fees in advance, a wise precaution, as the merchandise they sell is not, in the case of nonpayment, repossessable.

It is interesting to note, incidentally, that when Miller writes of his

relations with women, it is only when he is dealing with prostitutes that his accounts ring true; and in the gossip of the time, we find him mentioned only with prostitutes. We may suppose that he did, occasionally, get together enough money for commercial love, but since he was so poor, why did he pay for it? There were plenty of hospitable girls about, ready to cooperate for no reward except their own pleasure, with any agreeable, normally constituted young man.

In a society so endowed, what sort of young men, especially poor young men, would pass up the opportunities opened freely to them and spend their money on prostitutes, except perhaps once in a while, to enjoy the thrill of wickedness? The question answers itself: young men who were not normally constituted or thought they were not, young men who feared the humiliation of failure with a girl they had charmed into bed (who might even be talkative enough to spread the shameful news around). With a prostitute it didn't matter.

The one known "affair" in Miller's Paris life which did not involve a prostitute was that with Anais Nin, and I put "affair" in quotation marks for I do not know if it has been alleged that there was any actual physical love between them, or if their relationship is supposed to have been platonic. Indeed, if either or both had said it was either one or the other, I would not know whether to believe it or not.

In the case of Henry and Anais Nin particularly, though I do have a little material written by others, my theories — I will not call them conclusions — are derived from my own observation of the principals (in only a small part, for I saw little of either of them), from my own acquaintance with people who knew them well and whom I knew well, from information which because of my own position as book reviewer of the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune gravitated naturally to me, from my knowledge of the whole dramatic personae of the period and of the background against which they performed.

I can believe easily both Henry Miller and Anais Nin that they were capable of acting out a heady romance, and taking great pleasure in doing so, in words alone; indeed I find it easier to imagine them as simulating passion, comfortably, in their writings, than of actually succumbing to it; that would have been real, and both of them were prophets of the imaginary.

And besides, neither of them even looked capable of a full-blooded emotion.

Anais Nin, in her pre-Miller days, struck me as mousy. She did not emerge from the background: She was a piece of the furniture. Henry sank into the scenery too. When I try to evoke his physical appearance, even today, one or the other of two common French phrases pops up into my mind. One is "colorless and odorless," the other is "wall-colored" — in short, someone who would blend with the background and go completely unnoticed.

If I cannot imagine either Henry Miller or Anais Nin writhing in the throes of a grand passion, I have no trouble at all in seeing them indulging themselves up to the hilt in a make-believe one. They were enamored of words, not acts. Both were possessed by logorrhea, both poured out torrents of breathless prose in a sort of catharsis. I could not cast them as Heloise and Abelard, but they could, and do it all in language.

The flow of Anais Nin's prose was swifter, but it was interminable, like Henry's a building up, but a building up by endurance rather than by fury, like an African jungle chant which, continued all night long, repetitious, monotonous, and exhausted, and yet somehow compelling. A strange combination, Anais and Henry — two persons obsessed by sex whose physical relations may have been sexless; two persons considered as libertines who may in fact, except on paper, have lived rather uneventful sexual lives — strange, but not unheard of. Indeed I am almost tempted to call it typical of the scandal-loving evangelists of sex.

Or should we assume that Miller acquired fame not primarily as an apostle of unbridled sex, but because he overwhelmed the reading public by the quality of his writing?

I fear I do not rate Miller very high as a writer, and it is certainly not his sexual "frankness" (I put the word in quotation marks because I do not believe he was frank) which puts me off. This was the opinion I had of Miller's writing when he first burst upon the firmament, and it is my opinion still.

I have no other basis for appraising Miller's literary importance than by reading what he wrote, and for me it does not add up to greatness. It seems to me that the general opinion about Miller is now calming toward what was my original position. Many of those who were dazzled in the beginning seem to have reduced their estimates of his literary importance since.

If Miller is not a major figure, and I do not think he is, then how did it happen that he achieved such fame? It is my opinion, as a writer whose first book was published more than half a century ago, that the success or non-success of books is to a very large extent the result of chance.

Miller's greatest luck was perfect, though accidental, timing. His first



Anais Nin, about 1932.

success de scandale was published at a time when it could still make an explosive impact on a puritanical world. Today, when anything goes, it would have little punch. The powers that be did "Cancer" the favor of banning it; this gave it the attractiveness of the illicit. A few copies at a time reached the United States in the bags of tourists returning from Paris, who had been charged by avid friends with buying this titillating book for them. Those who succeeded in getting hold of it gave themselves airs over those who had not.

Meanwhile Miller was keeping his notoriety alive by producing other books of the same stripe, also obtainable only in Paris. The ban on "Tropic of Cancer" was lifted only in 1962 — 28 years after it had first been published. Most books are dead in less time than that, and perhaps "Cancer" would have been too without the censor's help.

There was of course a rush to buy it when it was finally available, and the timing was still good; the United States had not yet emerged sufficiently from its puritanism to be disappointed by the book, as could have been the case later. Besides, the whole Montparnasse period had become romantic. Miller along with it, perhaps the most romantic figure of all, because to some extent the most mysterious and, thanks to his own account of his experiences, the most scandalous.

He benefited also by other elements, some fortuitous, some not. He was perseverant, an important asset; he got himself published even though he had to pay for it, or persuade friends to pay for it. Finally, when "Cancer" was finished, 1932, his was the only coterie left in Paris. He belonged to the second generation of Montparnasse — after the Stock Market crash. The first generation — that which included Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway — existed before the Stock Market crash. There was more competition then.

After 1932 Miller might almost be said to have had Montparnasse to himself. He was the last heir of its glamour, and he reaped the benefit of it.

This is the third and last of a series of articles about Henry Miller completed by Waverley Root before his death Oct. 31.

## This Year, for the Holidays, Why Not Spare the Turkey?

### Try a Bird of a Different Feather

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — There is a bit of hypocrisy in my attitude toward game. On the one hand I am quite uncomfortable around shotguns, rods and reels, but on the other I yield without hesitation to well-made venison dishes, pâtés of quail, roast pheasant, roast quail, quail in vine leaves or with grapes. Offer me a platter of venison Bourguignon with a rich old bottle of Chambertin and it will turn any cold winter day's feast into a sumptuous occasion.

It occurs to me, however, that no aspect of cooking is more intimidating to home cooks than turning a piece of game into a triumph for the table. It is true that some game tastes best if it is allowed to do what the French call getting *faisandé*, or "high." French and English epicures, in particular, like to hang game until it takes on an unmistakably gamey taste.

Unlike me, Pierre Franey is a skilled hunter and he has also had many years' experience in preparing game for the table. It is his theory that hanging and aging game are not absolutely essential but are preferable (very small birds such as doves and quails do not demand hanging). The length of time varies from overnight for birds such as partridge to seven days or longer for a deer. Needless to say, a cool or somewhat cold place is essential. The temperature should be 40 degrees or less but not sufficient to cause freezing.

One does not have to marinate all game before cooking, either. When game is marinated, the length of time will depend on the type of game and the size of the cut. A leg of venison, for example, being marinated frequently in the marinade, which might consist of wine, generally red, a touch of vinegar, herbs and spices such as bay leaf, thyme, parsley, peppercorns and rosemary, plus such chopped vegetables as carrots, onions and celery.

#### PHOENIX WITH SAUERKRAUT

- 2 pheasants, 2 pounds each cleaned weight, preferably trussed, with necks and hearts.  
Salt to taste if desired.  
Freshly ground pepper to taste.  
1/2 pound fatback, cut into 1/4-inch cubes, about 1/2 cup.  
1/2 cup finely chopped onion.  
2 whole cloves garlic, peeled.  
1 cup dry white wine.  
2 tart apples, peeled, cored and sliced thin.  
2 pounds sauerkraut, rinsed and drained well.  
1 cup chicken broth.  
2 bay leaves.  
2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 teaspoon dried 12 juniper berries, optional.

1. Sprinkle pheasants inside and out with salt and pepper.

2. Heat fatback in casserole large enough to hold pheasants without crowding. Add necks and hearts. When fatback is slightly rendered add pheasants, placing them on one side. Cook about 3 minutes or until golden brown on one side and turn. Cook 2 or 3 minutes on second side until golden brown. Continue cooking and turning until golden brown. Browning time is 12 to 15 minutes.

3. Add onion and garlic and stir. Cook about 3 minutes.
4. Add wine and stir around bottom. Add apple slices and sauerkraut, distributing over and around birds.
5. Add broth, bay leaves, thyme, juniper berries, salt and pepper. Cover closely and cook 45 minutes to 1 hour or until pheasants are tender. Untruss pheasants and cut into serving pieces. Serve with sauerkraut and apples and buttered boiled potatoes.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

#### WILD DUCK WITH FIGS

- 2 ducks, trussed, about 1 1/2 pounds each with necks, livers, hearts and gizzards.  
Salt to taste if desired.  
Freshly ground pepper to taste.
- 1 teaspoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil.  
1/2 cup finely chopped onion.  
2 tablespoons finely sliced shallots.  
1/2 cup finely sliced carrots.  
1/2 cup finely chopped celery, including a few chopped leaves.  
1 cup dry white wine.  
1 cup chicken broth.  
2 tablespoons sugar.  
1 tablespoon red-wine vinegar.  
1 cup (12 to 24) dried figs or figlets.  
1 tablespoon quetsch (white plum eau-de-vie), kirschwasser or cognac.  
1/2 teaspoon arrowroot or cornstarch.  
1 tablespoon butter.

1. Preheat oven to 450 degrees.
2. Sprinkle ducks inside and out with salt and pepper. Sprinkle necks, livers, hearts and gizzards with salt and pepper. Rub all over with oil. Place ducks, back side down, in baking dish in which they fit closely without touching. Scatter necks, livers, hearts and gizzards around them.
3. Place in oven and bake 30 minutes. Remove from oven. Transfer to warm platter. Cut string.
4. Pour and skim fat from baking dish. Add onion, shallots, carrots and celery. Cook, stirring, until wilted.
5. Add wine and stir to dissolve brown particles that cling to dish. Cook about a minute and turn off heat.
6. When ducks are cool enough to handle, slice off wings and set aside. Cut off thighs and legs. Separate legs from thighs. Remove and discard skin from thighs. Add thighs to saucepan and set aside.

7. Chop wings and legs into 1-inch pieces. Add chopped wings and legs to second saucepan. Scrape vegetables and cooking liquid into second saucepan. Cook down over high heat 2 minutes. Add broth and bring to a boil. Let cook over high heat 10 minutes.

8. Slice breast meat from each duck to produce 4 whole pieces. Remove and discard skin. Add breast meat to saucepan containing thighs. Set aside. Cover, keep warm, but do not heat.

9. Put sieve in saucepan and add sauce with solids. Strain; discard solids. There should be about 1 1/2 cups.

10. Use small, heavy saucepan and add sugar, salt and vinegar. Cook this down, watching carefully until vinegar evaporates. Cook until sugar is caramel-colored. Do not burn. Add sauce, Add figs. Bring to boil and let cook over high heat about 5 minutes.

11. Blend quetsch and arrowroot and stir into simmering sauce. Swirl in butter. Pour sauce over thighs and breast meat and serve with rice.

Yield: 4 servings.

#### VENISON MEATBALLS

- 1 pound ground venison.  
3 tablespoons butter.  
1 teaspoon finely minced garlic.  
1 cup finely chopped onion.  
1/2 cup fine fresh bread crumbs.  
Salt to taste if desired.  
Freshly ground pepper to taste.  
1/4 cup finely chopped parsley.  
1 egg.  
1/2 teaspoon ground cumin.  
1/2 teaspoon ground coriander.  
2 teaspoons paprika.  
1/2 teaspoon dried thyme.  
1/2 cup chicken broth.  
1/2 cup dry white wine.  
1/2 cup sour cream or heavy cream.

1. Put venison in mixing bowl.
2. Heat a tablespoon of butter in saucepan and add garlic and half of onion. Cook, stirring, until wilted.
3. Add onion mixture to venison. Add bread crumbs, salt, pepper, parsley, egg, cumin and coriander. Mix.
4. Shape into 20 balls of more or less equal size. Heat 2 remaining tablespoons of butter in skillet and add meatballs. Cook, stirring gently and turning to allow meatballs to brown evenly, 10 minutes. Transfer to dish.
5. To skillet add remaining onions and cook, stirring, until wilted. Add paprika and thyme and stir to blend. Add broth and wine and bring to boil. Add cream and stir. Return meatballs to skillet with sauce and cover. Cook about 10 minutes.

Yield: 4 servings.

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## Or Serve a Vegetarian Meal

by Marian Burros

NEW YORK — When the violinist Yehudi Menuhin comes to New York the first thing he does is call his favorite natural-food store and place an order: porridge, yogurt, goat's milk, sprouted wheat bread, ice cream, butter, fruits, vegetables, tofu sandwiches and ketchup. In each American city where he performs, Menuhin has a favorite place to shop, making his life as a traveling vegetarian more comfortable.

Being a vegetarian in a largely carnivorous society has often meant second-class citizenship. Until recently, even friends would smirk when a vegetarian announced a preference for a meatless diet. In many restaurants the only alternative to the standard meal was, and often still is, overcooked gray-green vegetables or a tossed salad made mostly of lettuce. A decade ago vegetarian restaurants were few and far between in the United States and what they served was often no more appetizing than gummy brown rice and wilted sprouts.

But the situation has improved significantly in the last few years, say a number of people who attempt to follow one version or another of a vegetarian diet. The improvement results, in part at least, from the increase in the number of people who call themselves vegetarians. There are now too many of them to be ignored. The Vegetarian Information Service estimates the figure in the United States alone at 7 million to 12 million.

There is a general increased awareness of the health value of eating more vegetables, fruits and grains, and a serious effort is being made to prepare them well. Vegetarian cookbooks have become increasingly popular and vegetarian restaurants, serving well-seasoned food that also appeals to nonvegetarians who have discovered how good meatless meals can be, have sprung up.

Most vegetarians eat the same things that other people eat, with the exception of meat.

Menuhin describes himself as "self-indulgent" about certain foods. He can eat an entire honeycomb at four breakfasts. "I collect honey the way some people collect stamps," Menuhin says. He is particularly fond of Indian food because it is "so stimulating and so delicious, the vegetables with all the spices and the dairy products, the flat bread, rice and the masses of fruit." Menuhin loves pasta, especially with pesto and white truffles. He also enjoys fine wine.

Vegetarians generally fall into two groups: There are lacto-ovos, who eat eggs and milk products but no meat, and vegans, who eat no meat, eggs or milk products. In recent years the definition has loosened somewhat and now many people who eat fish and chicken but no red meat call themselves vegetarians. The mag-

azine Vegetarian Times describes vegetarians as those "who stick to a diet eschewing flesh of all kinds with occasional allowances for human weaknesses."

Why do people become vegetarians? During the last decade health has been an overriding concern. When the medical community began preaching the virtues of exercise and a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet, some people took up exercise and gave up meat.

Following are some dishes that don't include meat, fish or fowl:

#### GREEN BEANS, NEW POTATOES AND PESTO

- 6 golf-ball-size new potatoes.  
1/2 pound green beans.  
2 1/2 cups tightly packed fresh basil leaves.  
2 tablespoons coarsely chopped fresh parsley.  
6 tablespoons olive oil.  
1 large clove garlic, halved.  
1/4 cup pine nuts (pine nuts).  
1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Scrub potatoes but do not peel. Cook in water to cover in covered pot about 20 minutes. Drain. Do not peel.
2. Bring water to boil in steamer for green beans. Trim and wash beans. Steam 7 to 9 minutes, until crisp-tender; drain and run under cold water. Cut in two. Combine basil with parsley, oil, pine nuts and Parmesan in food processor or blender. Process until rough paste is formed.
3. Cut potatoes into quarters and arrange on platter and serve with green beans. Place pesto in center of platter and serve.

Yield: 2 servings.

#### BROCCOLI RICE CASSEROLE

- 1 1/2 cups brown rice.  
Salt to taste.
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil.  
1 large onion, chopped.  
2 large cloves garlic, minced.  
1/2 teaspoon dried dill.  
1 teaspoon thyme.  
1 teaspoon oregano.  
1/2 bunch parsley, chopped.  
1/2 pound mushrooms, sliced.  
1 green pepper, sliced.  
2 pounds broccoli, with tough stalks removed, remainder sliced thin.  
1/2 cup unsalted cashews.  
1/2 pound Gruyère cheese, grated.  
1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese.  
1/2 pint sour cream.

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. In heavy saucepan with tight-fitting lid, combine rice with 3 cups water and a dash of salt. Bring to boil, reduce heat and simmer for about 45 minutes.
3. Heat oil in large skillet. Sauté onion, gar-

lic, dill, thyme and oregano until onions start to wilt. Then add parsley, mushrooms and green pepper. Stir 1 or 2 minutes and add broccoli. Stir often.

4. As soon as broccoli changes color and becomes tender but is still crisp, add nuts and remove from heat.

5. Spread cooked rice in 9-by-13-inch baking dish. Cover with vegetable-mix mixture, then with cheese, and finally with sour cream. Bake for 20 minutes, until mixture is bubbly and cheese has melted.

Yield: 10 servings.

#### BULGUR CASSEROLE

- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil.  
1 cup chopped onion.  
2 medium cloves garlic, chopped fine.  
2 ounces fresh mushrooms, chopped.  
1/2 cup bulgur (cracked wheat).  
1 cup sliced black olives.  
1/2 28-ounce can tomatoes.  
1/4 cup dry sherry.  
1 teaspoon oregano.  
Salt and pepper to taste.  
1 cup grated cheese.  
2 tablespoons chopped parsley.  
Paprika.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
2. Heat oil in skillet. Sauté onion, garlic and mushrooms in hot oil until onion is golden. Add bulgur, olives, tomatoes, sherry, oregano, salt and pepper. Mix well. Bring to boil and pour into 4-quart casserole. Refrigerate or freeze if desired.
3. When ready to serve, return to room temperature, cover and bake for 20 to 25 minutes, until mixture is heated through. Uncover, sprinkle with parsley and paprika and serve.

Yield: 5 or 6 servings.

#### ZIGATONI WITH BROCCOLI

- 1 1/2 pounds fresh mushrooms, sliced.  
2 tablespoons butter.  
1 1/2 cups light cream.  
1 cup cooked broccoli, chopped fine.  
1 cup canned Italian plum tomatoes, chopped.  
1/4 teaspoon oregano.  
1/4 teaspoon basil.  
1 pound rigatoni.  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste.  
1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Sauté mushrooms in butter for 5 minutes. Combine with cream, broccoli, tomatoes, oregano and basil. Cook for about 5 minutes.
2. Cook rigatoni in boiling salted water until just tender; drain. Place rigatoni in hot sauce. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Remove from heat and add cheese. Mix well and serve.

Yield: 6 servings.

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TRAVEL

# Bermuda, a Sailor's Snug Harbor

by Christian Williams

**H**AMILTON, Bermuda — If the landfall is by day, the island appears first as a mere smudge on the horizon; by night, however, it shines from afar, marked by the twin beacons of Gibb Hill and St. David's Light.

Sometimes it's a home-swept crew who pass through Town Cut at dawn, after bombardment by a small-sailed night, to kiss the ground at St. George. But another time you coast in under the biggest spinnaker, pulling a cloud of nylon down at Spit Buoy, the skipper pouring champagne.

Bermuda — for a sailor, it's a grand landfall: 650 miles out from the United States across a progressively bluer, warmer and more friendly Atlantic. The turbulent Gulf Stream is now forgotten; for the last 100 miles, the King's English urges you on from radio station Zed BM; within 50 miles the first Bermuda longtail appears in the sky, flitting welcoming circles around the mast.

After four or five days' sailing (or maybe eight or nine days in a 25-footer with no engine), the island appears, right where the sextant said. Or should have said.

Not every sailor in Bermuda has sailed there, of course. But whether he arrives by plane, cruise ship or yacht, the place endlessly reminds the visitor of the sea around it. So it may be argued that a great lot of tennis should not be played on Bermuda, nor flowers endlessly surveyed; we should indulge instead, while there, in oceanic endeavors.

To wit:

- Wangle a ride on a fitted dinghy. This should not be a difficult achievement. Fitted dinghies are 14-foot keelboats with long bowsprits and three sets of masts — a very tall mast for light air, another mast for medium air, etc. Each of the yacht clubs has a fitted dinghy and they race in the harbor for the prettiest of it and the tradition.

Although it helps greatly to know someone or to be extremely rich, hanging about on race day could just result in an invitation to crew, especially if you happen to be a former Olympic sailor. Because crewmen are encouraged to jump overboard as the dinghies approach the finish line, count on being the first to go. Crouch on the stern, wait for the skipper's command, and give a good push with the legs in departing to thrust your comrades on. Don't worry, some spectator boat will pick you up and towel you down.

In any case, inquire "when the fitted dinghies race," and try to be there.

- Ride no moped. The rental of mopeds, or pedal-assisted motorbikes, is a flourishing business on Bermuda, and considered part of island lore. They are also the sole source of a local malady known as "road rash," which is caused by falling off them.

You may be a motocross champ, but it is likely that at least one member of your party will not be much at home on a moped and will not enjoy negotiating heavy, wrong-way traffic along winding lanes with oleander-covered sheer coral walls. Why rent a moped when taxis are more civilized, buses more social, and the Bermuda harbor ferry more of a bargain?

- Rent a sailboat. The harbor ferry in Hamilton will take you to Paget across the sound, from which it is a five-minute walk to a pleasant landing offering Windsurfer and Dufour models. The water is so extraordinarily blue, and the sights of Hamilton harbor so giddy, that even the splash-and-flail level of sailboarding is rewarding. The fee is about \$10 an hour.

Bear in mind if the wind is blowing into the little cove where the rental landing is, you'll have to tack your way out. Boardsailing is something like riding a bicycle. To learn, you must be prepared to fall. Take instruction or read up carefully; go in the morning when there's no wind or chop and leave the afternoon free. Afterward, you'll need a nap.

- Assume the worst about yourself. You will look ridiculous in Bermuda shorts, stockings, tie and blazer, although the natives look quite dashing. Most restaurants will expect a blazer, and a tie is not a bad idea.

When introduced to a Bermudian, use his or her entire first name in response. (Frederick becomes "Fred," rather slowly in Bermuda; and occasionally it never becomes "Fred" at all.)

If invited for cocktails at the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, bear in mind that women drink only in the Women's Annex. The Royal Hamilton Amateur Dinghy Club, on the other hand, invites women up to the bar with the men. Bermuda is a small island, the traditions are British and a certain formality is expected. Should you try riding a bicycle with your shirt off, be prepared to be told by a cab driver to put one on.

- Make the acquaintance of a boatyard. Charlie Loder's in Red Hole next to the Hamilton Dinghy Club is a wonderful one. It is rather small, and there is room for only one or two world cruisers up on the skids, and otherwise it offers nothing to see but Charlie Loder. However, if your rudder has fallen off, it is a mighty nice place, and Charlie Loder a mighty nice fellow, to get acquainted with.

- Beaches, surf and bathing. Many ocean sailors are uncomfortable around surf. To them, surf is something you listen for with your heart in your mouth while sailing through the surf with no idea what the four-foot current has done to your course. Then somebody yells "Surf!" and you spin the wheel with your hair standing on end and go back the way you came in.

Even so, Horseshoe Bay is a knockout. It lies a half-hour by bus from Hamilton, where the Atlantic rolls onto a spectacular half-circle of pure white sand and the water is crystal clear and bathtub warm. It is a postcard come to life, and if you can look at the surging reefs without



Under sail in Hamilton Harbor.

thinking what they would do to a sailboat's hull, there is no prettier place to swim.

- Where to stay, if not on a yacht. Many visiting boats arrange to stay at one of the several yacht clubs, thereby assuring showers and electricity. It is more pleasurable, I think, to anchor out in Hamilton Harbor, commencing by dinghy to downtown. You may not even need the dinghy, as the harbor ferry will often pick you up and take you home if not too busy.

Otherwise, a private cottage is nice, perhaps in Paget. You can share a cottage and be spared the traffic bustle of Hamilton. The ferry then becomes town transit. Many sailors stay at the Princess Hotel in Hamilton.

- Fishing. It should not be hard to go fishing once in Bermuda, but it may be hard to do it on the way down. Sailing and fishing traditionally do not go together, supposedly because fish bleed stains teak. In older times — say, 1959 — skippers made a great show of forbidding it. Now that decks are fiberglass, skippers still make a show of forbidding it. The reason is that they never catch anything.

If your skipper is one of those, obtain the article titled "Catching the Big Fish" by Robert J. Westervelt in the April 1982 issue of Sail magazine. Following his advice this summer, we caught a 15-pound wahoo 300 miles out. The skipper was unhappy about the blood, but after one mouthful of raw wahoo he was transported.

- Dreaming. Of course, it often happens that one's companions in Bermuda are more interested in playing tennis, dining like kings, reading paperback novels, going to the discotheque, and sleeping late (a tragic mistake on a brief vacation) than they are in the bounty of the water surrounding them.

So while they are asleep, it is a good time to visit the customs dock in St. George. There, with luck, you will find the long-distance sea travelers established in a little bivy hard by the quay.

There may perhaps be an ungainly little tub from Durban, headed 'round the world, next to a Westsail 32 from Florida, adjacent to a doughty English family drying their mattresses after punching across the pond from Bristol. You may circulate among them, perhaps strike up a conversation, certainly learn something about the sort of folks for whom Bermuda is not a vacation weekend, but a week's layover in the cruising life.

In 1975, there was a fellow from Sweden tied up near the customs dock. He had a funny and cluttered little boat, from which hung a sign that read "Woman Crew Wanted." We bought him drinks and so did everyone else, for he was tired of sailing alone and craved companionship of the feminine kind. He had a very long beard and he smelled like a codfish. After a week of waiting he announced, alas, it was time to be moving on.

The next morning he gravely painted over the first word of his sign. Almost immediately a young fellow turned up, and off they went at three knots toward some distant shore.

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## How Bankers Rate the World's Hotels

**N**EW YORK — For the second successive year, a poll of international bankers rates the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok No. 1 in a list of the 40 best hotels in the world. The survey of more than 100 bankers was conducted by the magazine Institutional Investor.

The bankers, as they did in 1981, found hotels with the finest accommodations and services mainly in the Far East and Europe. They named five Asian and five European hotels in the top 10.

Overall, the bankers named 20 hotels in Europe, 9 in the United States, 6 in Asia, 2 in Canada, and one each in Mexico, Australia and the Philippines. London topped the cities with 5 hotels, followed by Paris and New York with 4. Only Hong Kong had 2 in the top 10; the Mandarin and the Peninsula, Tokyo, Zurich, Geneva and Vienna had 2 each among the 40.

Although the Oriental retained its top rating, there was some minor reshuffling among the others in last year's top 10. The Mandarin moved into second place, nudging out Tokyo's Hotel Okura, which dropped to third, followed by the Dolder Grand Hotel of Zurich in fourth place and the Shangri-La Hotel of Singapore in fifth in another swapping of last year's rankings.

The Hotel Ritz in Paris jumped four places to No. 6. Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten of Hamburg was up to No. 7 from 11th place. The Peninsula Hotel of Hong Kong was No. 8, down from No. 7; the Ritz Hotel of Madrid dropped from No. 6 to No. 9 and Claridge's was up two places to 10th.

The magazine said that outside the 10 best, most of the changes involved newcomers. It said the Four Seasons Hotel of Washington, which did not make the list in 1981, vaulted

into 18th place mainly "on the basis of heavier-than-usual international patronage during last year's IMF-World Bank meetings." The Beverly Wilshire hotel in Los Angeles also made the list for the first time, finishing 31st.

Other newcomers included the Hotel George V in Paris, the Savoy in London and the Grand Hotel in Stockholm.

The highest-ranking U.S. hotel was New York's Carlyle Hotel in 11th place, a drop from 8th place in the 1981 poll. In addition to the Carlyle, Four Seasons and Beverly Wilshire, U.S. hotels on the list were the Madison of Washington; the Ritz-Carlton of Chicago; the Mark Hopkins of San Francisco; and the Pierre, Park Lane, and Regency, all of New York.

The London hotels, in addition to Claridge's and the Savoy, were the Connaught, Berkeley and Inn on the Park. In Paris, besides the Ritz and George V, the list comprised the Plaza Athénée and the Meurice.

The magazine said bankers tend to be demanding about the hotels they choose. The article noted the top hotels offer special services for guests, such as round-the-clock valet and food operations. In addition, telephone operators at the Oriental will follow wake-up calls a few minutes later to make sure the guest is up; the Peninsula puts disposable raincoats in rooms at the first sign of rain; the Okura maintains an executive service salon with interpreters and a business library; the Paris Ritz will install direct telex lines in suites; the Shangri-La places flowers in the bathroom too; and Vier Jahreszeiten in Hamburg has thermometers for guests to make sure the bath water is not too hot.

Following is the 1982 list, with last year's rating in brackets:

1. Oriental, Bangkok (1)
2. Mandarin, Hong Kong (3)
3. Okura, Tokyo (2)
4. Dolder Grand, Zurich (5)
5. Shangri-La, Singapore (4)
6. Ritz, Paris (10)
7. Vier Jahreszeiten, Hamburg (11)
8. Peninsula, Hong Kong (7)
9. Ritz, Madrid (6)
10. Claridge's, London (12)
11. Carlyle, New York (8)
12. Plaza Athénée, Paris (13)
13. Baur au Lac, Zurich (9)
14. Connaught, London (15)
15. Hassler-Villa Medici, Rome (16)
16. Vier Jahreszeiten, Munich (14)
17. Berkeley, London (19)
18. Four Seasons, Washington (—)
19. Imperial, Vienna (22)
20. Madison, Washington (18)
21. Manila, Manila (17)
22. Ritz-Carlton, Chicago (27)
23. Four Seasons, Toronto (24)
24. Imperial, Tokyo (28)
25. Meurice, Paris (20)
26. Le Richemond, Geneva (23)
27. Pierre, New York (26)
28. George V, Paris (—)
29. Inn on the Park, London (32)
30. Sacher, Vienna (25)
31. Beverly Wilshire, Los Angeles (—)
32. Sheraton Wentworth, Sydney (29)
33. Grand, Stockholm (—)
34. Park Lane, New York (34)
35. Camino Real, Mexico City (33)
36. Des Bergues, Geneva (36)
37. Ritz-Carlton, Montreal (35)
38. Mark Hopkins, San Francisco (37)
39. Savoy, London (—)
40. Regency, New York (38)

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IMPORTANT NOTICE  
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## An Egyptian Oasis in the Nile

by William E. Farrell

**C**AIRO — Travel in Egypt can be exhausting — the heat, the overwhelming crowds in teeming Cairo, the long descents and ascents into the wondrous tombs of places like the Valley of the Kings. There comes a time when a traveler, at least one with time to spare, will crave something that Cairo, for all its variety cannot provide — quiet.

Elephantine Island, situated in the Nile within viewing distance of Aswan, seems the perfect place to spend three or four days doing nothing with a vengeance.

From October through the end of April, the climate is perfect. Hot sunny days and cool evenings, peerless blue skies that make the Nile shimmer like silver. The summer months are very hot, but the heat is a dry one and not unbearable. I spent several days on the island to escape the noise and congestion of Cairo and rest before touring the glories of Abu Simbel and Luxor.

Elephantine Island is less than a mile long and a third of a mile wide at its thickest point. Its main attraction for me, after months of being stalled in Cairo traffic or dodging municipal drivers as a pedestrian, is that it has no cars, only two vans that the single hotel on the island, the Aswan Oberoi, uses to transport your luggage from a ferry to your room.

The two hotel ferries are in the fluted design of the ancient reed boats of the pharaohs. You step from the boat into a gorgeous sanctuary, landscaped with flowers, bougainvillea, flame trees and palms.

Standing on the island, you can see Aswan on the right bank of the Nile and on the left bank, beyond the blooms and gardens of Elephantine, you can see silky sand dunes that mark the beginning of a vast desert.

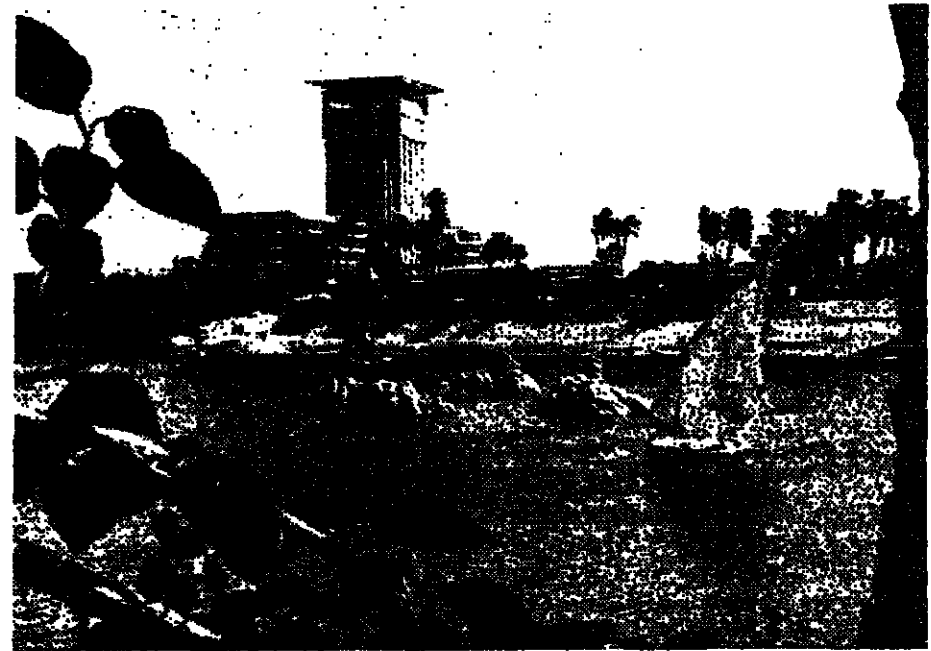
The Aswan Oberoi, run by an Indian firm, is one of the best hotels in Egypt. All 150 rooms have balconies with fine views and the rooms are air-conditioned and comfortable. The service, by the sometimes erratic standards of Egypt, is quite good.

Not architecturally distinctive, the hotel is spread out over three floors (a boon in Egypt where elevators are chancy) but the lack of adornment enhances its natural surroundings. The major flaw is that someone saw fit to build a tall tower in the middle of the complex — a structure that is utterly useless and creates an unnecessary intrusion into the area's modest skyline. But the locals regard the tower as a landmark.

The Oberoi has a handsome green and white dining room, a comfortable bar done in dark wood and soft lights, and a nightclub. There is a large swimming pool girded by tables and umbrellas and an outdoor grill that is a perfect place to have lunch after lazing in the sun. The pool is a fine spot for reading until the shadows start to fall and there is a sudden, startling sunset that is as spectacular as it is brief.

Swingers beware: Elephantine Island's nocturnal amusements are the antithesis of ear-splitting discos, although the nightclub has a belly dancer. But the spirit of the place is best caught by a drink, a good dinner, an evening stroll and early to bed.

The food is good, not great, and the menu offers daily specials such as roast sucking pig along with such standards as curry dishes, kabobs, steaks, mixed grills, fish and lamb chops. The service is pleasant and the staff tries and



Looking across the Nile at Elephantine Island.

succeeds in pleasing a guest. The prices vary, but two can have a decent meal for the equivalent of \$20 with Egyptian wines (connoisseurs beware, but you can get a passable wine).

For diversion, you can always take the ferry to Aswan and wander through the big bazaar. If that sounds too tame, you can rent a felucca, those elegant lateen-sailed boats that have moved on a whisper of wind since the days of the pharaohs. They don't make a sound and for a little over the equivalent of \$5 an hour you can sail as far as the great river's First Cataract, drifting past the marshy banks where elegant white ibises nest and hawks soar in cobalt skies. Gulls perch on rocks jutting out of the river and, along some of the embankments — depending on the water level — you can see hieroglyphics etched there thousands of years ago.

It is a superb way to spend an afternoon and there's no reason you can't ask the hotel to pack you a lunch to take along. Get the felucca pilot to stop at another oasis, this one unpopulated (there are three Nubian villages on Elephantine Island). It is called Kitchener's Island or the botanic gardens, and it was once owned by Lord Kitchener, the British imperialist.

Every possible tropical plant is grown there — seedlings come from all over the world — and the place is teeming with flowers and huge palm trees whose great leaves make a sound like castanets when the wind comes up.

The island has walkways and benches on which one can sit and rest or read. The air is filled with the smell of flowers, most noticeably honeysuckle. Have the boatman join you at the end of the island and resume your meanderings around the great granite boulders that dot the Nile in the area.

You don't have to be a complete slouch on Elephantine Island. There are monuments and remnants of the past — although not on the grand scale of Luxor or Abu Simbel.

A small museum displays antiquities found locally and there are the remains of three minor temples. They are in rather poor shape. One near the southern end of the island con-

sists essentially of a doorway made of granite and some faded reliefs. At the northern end of the island, there are foundations of a temple built in the second century B.C. The third temple, in better shape than the others, is a modest affair dedicated to Heka-ib, an early ruler of the island.

There are also empty tombs and the remains of a dwelling of a holy man reached by a steep climb. Not much is known about the holy man's dwelling, but if you make the ascent there is a commanding view of water, oasis and desert.

One unusual structure across from the island on the left bank of the Nile is the mausoleum of the Aga Khan who died in 1957. Perhaps best known for his considerable wealth and his philanthropy, the Aga Khan came every winter to the area to be buried up to the neck in hot desert sands, which he claimed helped his rheumatism.

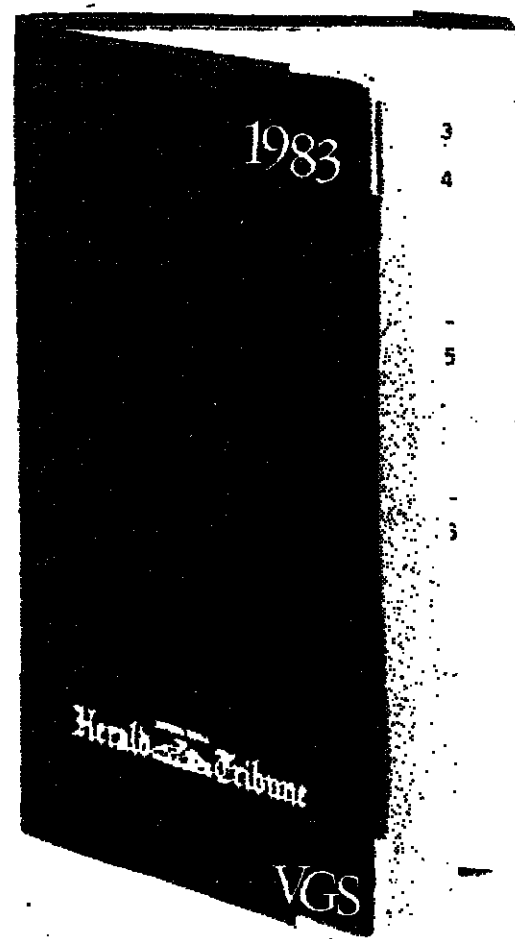
The most pleasant features of my stay at the Oberoi were the feluccas and the long strolls around the hotel's well-kept grounds. There are isolated spots to sit and read, and my favorite memory of the place, the impression that personified an idyll that preceded some arduous touring, is that of an old monk.

He was a tiny man, with a white flowing beard and a long brown cowled cassock. He must have been 80 and spoke seven languages and he said he was on leave from his Carmelite monastery in Spain. Every afternoon he could be seen sitting under his favorite tree with a bottle of beer, reading Penguin paperbacks in English, all of them murder mysteries.

Egyptian, the national airline, flies daily to Aswan from Cairo. On arriving at the Aswan Airport, you take a taxi and ask for the Aswan Oberoi ferry, which is in the center of Aswan. The ferry ride takes three minutes and is free. Arrangements to visit the island can be made from Cairo through a travel agent, such as Thomas Cook, or through Mena House, a splendid Cairo hotel owned by the Oberoi chain.

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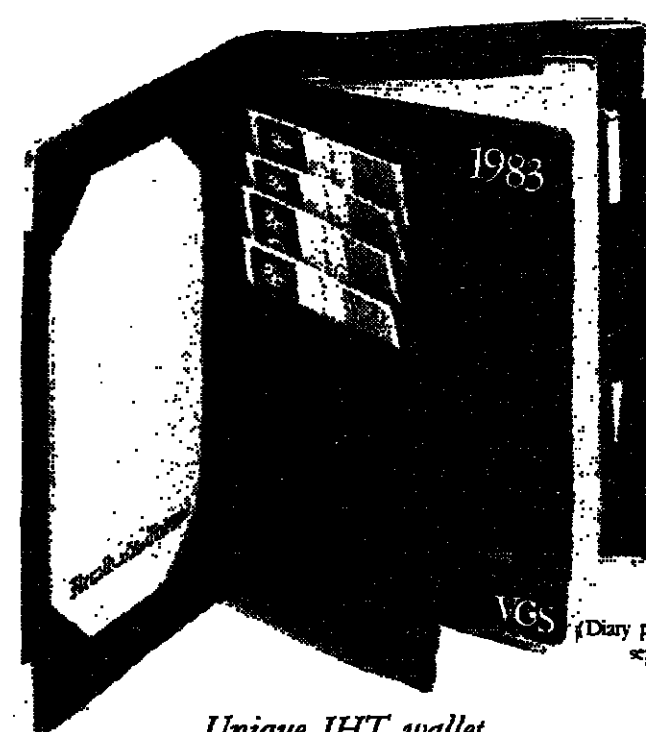


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# A Hot New Composer at Age 70

by Barbara Bell

PARIS — When they gave a Conlon Nancarrow concert here last week, the organizers billed the event as "not to be missed." John Cage didn't miss it, nor did Merce Cunningham and neither did Conlon Nancarrow, who at the age of 70, was hearing his compositions performed for an audience for only the sixth time.

No musical instruments were visible before the concert, just large black speakers. The lights dimmed, listeners hushed and cascading over them in wild polyphony, chromaticism and multiple, shifting rhythms — sometimes with one score layered over another totally different from it — came eight of Conlon Nancarrow's "Studies for Player Piano."

Yes, player piano. For 35 years, Nancarrow has composed exclusively for the old-fashioned player piano, laboriously hand-punching piano rolls in a suburb of Mexico City and playing them only there on two upright pianos that he has "sounded up" to sound more metallic than normal. The tapes played at the IRCAM center here — and in three other concerts in the last month in Graz and Hall, Austria, and in Cologne — were recorded in Nancarrow's soundproofed studio; he left the pianos at home, judging them too unwieldy to travel.

Nancarrow (pronounced Nan-CARE-o) himself has traveled little in the last 40 years, living virtually as a recluse from the international musical scene and in self-imposed exile from the United States, where he was born. For more than three decades he worked steadily in his studio, unknown even to most musicians. Only in the last five years has he won international recognition, most tangibly this year in the form of a \$300,000 "genius" grant from the MacArthur Foundation in Chicago, which puts him in the unusual position of seeming to be a hot new composer at age 70.

How to describe Nancarrow's music? "Well, I don't," he said, a few hours before returning to Mexico with his wife, an archaeologist, and their 11-year-old son. He thinks a bit, then adds, smiling, "I would not know how to describe the way it sounds."

Old-fashioned is one way it doesn't. "Maniacally percussive," "incredibly rich," "totally enjoyable," "intense" and "utterly original" are a few terms that composers and musical observers have used recently regarding Nancarrow's work.

"Time is the musical element that has always interested me most," he says. That interest is reflected in breakneck speed in much of his work, where notes follow each other faster than any human pianist could play them,

sometimes so rapidly that they challenge the capacity of the ear to perceive them.

The same almost-obsessive concern with time has led Nancarrow to experiment with complex juxtapositions of tempo relationships in which mathematical concepts play a crucial part. "If I had started my work later, I almost certainly would have used electronic methods. But I don't work that way and I'm too old to learn," he says, more with satisfaction than with regret. Nancarrow radiates confidence that he is doing exactly what he wants to do and, therefore, what he ought to be doing.

Late in his new role as a Rip Van Winkle of the contemporary musical world, emerging at an advanced age into the spotlight of public performance, he says he had worked alone simply because "I like it that way."

Nancarrow was born Oct. 27, 1912, in Texarkana, Arkansas, where there was a player piano in his parents' home. He became a jazz trumpeter, an interest evoked by the uproarious honky-tonk style of his early "Studies for Player Piano," and studied music with Walter Piston, Nicolas Slonimsky and Roger Sessions. In 1937, he joined the Lincoln Brigade to fight the Franco forces in the Spanish Civil War. On his return home, he says, he was politically harassed by the U.S. government.

Told he could not get a passport and unwilling to live as a "second-class citizen," Nancarrow decided to leave the United States. The only countries open to him without a U.S. passport were Canada and Mexico; he chose Mexico, settled there in 1940 and later became a Mexican citizen.

Originally Nancarrow composed for conventional instruments, but he became dissatisfied with difficulties in finding musicians to perform his work and, once found, with their frequent inability to play his music exactly as written. "The problem was, no human hands could play as fast as I wanted," he observes.

In 1947, he hit upon the player piano as the answer to his demands and has never looked back. He is now working on "Studies" numbered in the 40s, slowly — a complex five-minute piece can take as long as a year to compose and punch. The total performance time of his life's work has now reached about five hours.

Does he ever think of composing for different instruments?

"No, not any more," he says. "I'm completely into player pianos."

Over the years, whispers about Nancarrow's unusual work reached other composers and a few, like John Cage in the late 1950s, made the trip to his Mexico City studio, the only place it



Conlon Nancarrow.

could be heard. Merce Cunningham set a ballet to his music.

The "Studies for Player Piano," however, remained inaccessible and virtually unknown until five years ago, when 1750 Arch Records, a California company, started recording the works under Nancarrow's supervision in his own studio and releasing them accompanied by didactic notes and photographs. Three long-play records are available and a fourth is to be issued soon.

Nancarrow's personal horizons expanded even more dramatically less than 18 months ago when he was persuaded to return to the United States for the first time since 1947 to take part in the New Music America Festival in San Francisco. That appearance was followed by another at the Cabrillo Music Festival in California last summer, and this fall's European tour.

Conlon Nancarrow, the former recluse, appears comfortable basking in acclaim from his colleagues and the public. So why did he wait so long to go before audiences with his music?

He smiles, considers and answers with his hint of an Arkansas drawl. "I didn't realize there would be this interest in it."

## Invitation to the Dance in Havana

by Martin Bernheimer

HAVANA — The invitation to the Eighth International Festival of Ballet in Havana promised big things. Not just the usual festive offerings by the enterprising National Ballet of Cuba and international guest stars, but opportunities to see Alicia Alonso, the fablia Alicia Alonso, in a variety of new roles choreographed especially for her at career twilight.

There were vague promises of other intriguing prospects, too. The previous festival, in 1980, featured a visit by the Bolshoi Ballet. It certainly would be easier to see this, or any other, Russian company these days in Castro's Cuba than in Reagan's America. Visions of the mighty, long-lost Kirov, of a vaudeville encounter with a Maya Plisetskaya or Vladimir Vasiliev and of other forbidden balletic fruit danced like sugar plums in the critical head.

Furthermore, Havana promised some intriguing novelties of its own. There would be, at the very least, a vast array of works by Latin-American choreographers little known in the United States, a special series of master classes offered by the stellar staff of the Cuban Ballet, definitive lecture-demonstrations on the elusive Romantic style, related symposia and exhibits and, of course, chances to observe an undisputed prima ballerina assoluta at work in her own extraordinary creative environment.

A similar trip four years ago resulted in revelations for obvious sociopolitical reasons as well as artistic ones. Now the Cuban festival seemed even more enticing.

Alonso, after all, was celebrating her 50th year on the stage. Although she did not like to talk about retirement, it did not seem likely that she would go on dancing forever. Well, even if she did go on dancing forever, Havana would present her in her most famous, most celebrated, role: Giselle. And this, it was strongly rumored, could well be her last Giselle anywhere.

Yes, I wired Havana. I would be happy to attend. Yes, please.

Getting there is not half the fun. Although Cuba lies a mere 90 miles from Miami, no commercial airline flies there from the United States. Air travel to Havana entails a detour to Mexico City or Toronto. Flights are infrequent and connections inconvenient.

I arrived at José Martí Airport weary and bleary after hasty visits to the airports of Mazatlán, Mexico City and Mérida. My luggage, having balked at one of the transfers, showed up four days later. Missing clothing posed something of a problem, but I was able to get by in the special hotel shops that accept only dollars and cater only to tourists, such basic luxuries as shirts and ties are not easily acquired.

Luckily, the Cubans do not stand much on formality, even at international festivals.

All the visitors to the festival — journalists, dancers, official observers, guest technicians — are billeted in the same hotel, this year the Habana Riviera. Camaraderie between people

who might barely speak to one another elsewhere becomes a matter of casual course here.

We all share the same dining room, the same hardly changing but relatively lavish buffet at all three meals. The buffet makes us the uncomfortable envy of the local population. The uncomplaining Cubans still endure short supplies, long lines in most stores, and rationing of many basic foods.

The Habana Riviera is, without question, the most elegant hotel in town, even if its elegance is faded. It looms above the restless ocean across the street, boasts a huge saltwater swimming pool and opulent public rooms. It was built by Americans, largely for Americans, shortly before the revolution. It is pretty shabby and rundown today.

The opening of the ballet festival is, essentially, one long bow for Alicia Alonso. It entails speeches, a parade to the footlights by the entire company and a rather tedious, arbitrary collection of pas de deux adagios, minus the spark of flashy variations and climactic codas.

Fidel Castro, who graced the center seat in the first tier of the lovely old Gran Teatro Garcia Lorca in 1978, is absent this time. His place is taken by the minister of culture. The generally unruly, invitation-only crowd in the not-quite-full house snaps to attention when a tape blares the Cuban national anthem.

The news is out. The Russians are not coming. Not in large groups, anyway. No Bolshoi, no Kirov, not even an ensemble from Minsk. But there are small, reasonable facsimiles.

Olya Lepeshinskaya is here. This much-honored, nearly legendary People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., the erstwhile rival of Ulanova at the Bolshoi, this living piece of Soviet ballet history, is very much a presence. Raisa Struchkova, another admired Bolshoi ballerina of another era, is here, too. She is younger, tougher than Lepeshinskaya, more forbidding. When various festival dancers attempt "The Flames of Paris" or "Spring Waters" or similar acrobatic pas de deux in her presence, everyone watches Struchkova for signs of approval.

Two pairs of young Russian dancers will grace the assorted pas-de-deux orgies at the Teatro Mella, an unadorned Art-Deco theater in the once-fashionable Vedado suburb. It used to be a movie palace. The Kirov has sent Tatiana Berezhnaya and her husband Sergei Bereznoi. The Bolshoi promises Nina Ananiashvili, an 18-year-old wonder, and her older partner, Andris Marisovich Liepa.

Lepeshinskaya and Struchkova rigorously rehearse both couples for their Havana appearances, and act as chaperones between wildly cheered pas de deux.

The performing pattern becomes clear on the second night. The Teatro Mella houses high-class variety shows: short ballets, stellar duets, folk dance extravaganzas, all with taped orchestral accompaniment. Sometimes these shows play provincial theaters outside Havana. The huge and cold Teatro Nacional on Revolution Square, built in 1979, is the lo-

cale for the major full-length ballets: this year, "Sleeping Beauty," "Coppelia" and "Swan Lake." The orchestra in the amplified pit is the Havana Symphony, slightly — but only slightly — better than the gang at a U.S. high school. The most prestigious events take place at the Garcia Lorca, where Alicia dances where the endless series of big premieres takes place, where ballet is not just vital but glamorous, too.

On most nights, any curious balletomane worth his fanaticism would want to be in all three places at the same time.

A typical night at the Mella: Josefina Mendez, the most refined of Cuba's senior ballerinas, brings muted rapture to the "Les Sylphides" pas de deux, partnered stylishly by Jose Zamorano. An eager but less-than-virtuosic young duo from Panama, Gloria Barrios and Guillermo Tribaldos, plunge effervescingly through Messer's "Spring Waters." The first bona-fide festival favorites, and surprises, emerge as Anna Marie D'Angelo of the United States and Johan Revall of Sweden via New York ignite Vaanonen's "Flames of Paris." She is all pep and bravura strength; he complements her with comparable force modified by a trace of *danseur noble* suavity.

There is more, but a quick trip to the Garcia Lorca brings us to a world premiere — the first of three for Alicia this week. Alberto Mendez, Cuba's finest choreographer, has created a ballet for the local diva called, appropriately, "La Diva." It pretends, in a promising pretense, to examine the life, loves and tragedy of Maria Callas, but ends up doing no such thing.

Cuba never saw Callas. Chances are, neither did Mendez nor Alonso. The ballet is an odd conglomeration of shreds and patches from previous processes, a muddle of good and bad ideas, a distortion of esthetic values.

"La Diva" unwittingly raises some fundamental questions regarding Alicia Alonso. Is she, at this stage of her unparalleled career, the tempestuous dancing actress her latest vehicles want to suggest? Does a great classical dancer in her declining years automatically become a tragedienne? Does a lessening of physical resources necessarily support an increase in dramatic powers?

In her glorious prime, Alicia Alonso excelled in cool-and-glittery roles, in sweet-and-sympathetic roles, in fresh-and-impish roles. She could be charming. She could be funny. She could be adorable. As Giselle, she could be pathetic, vulnerable, ethereal.

Now she is attempting to portray the world's most flamboyant singing-actress, and within a few days she will turn to the turbulent passion of Cathy in "Wuthering Heights" and the heroic violence of Medea. Alicia Alonso wants to be bigger than life. The dangers are obvious, and fascinating.

This is the first of two articles.

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## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E										High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E										High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E									
(Continued from Page 6)																													
[The following text is a dense grid of financial data, including stock prices, dividends, and P/E ratios, organized in columns and rows. Due to the extreme density and repetition of the data, it is represented here as a placeholder for the full content of the page.]																													



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1982

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Honeywell Groups Control Businesses

Honeywell Inc. has grouped its control business into four separate units that will report directly to Edward W. Spencer, chairman and chief executive officer.

"Control systems as such have never been an integrated business but rather a convenient way to group together a number of different businesses for management direction," the company said. The reorganization "was prompted by the growth and future potential of the various businesses," it said. The new units are control products, control systems, international controls and aerospace and defense.

As part of Honeywell's reorganization, Michael R. Bonsignore has been named president of its Honeywell Europe S.A. unit. Mr. Bonsignore succeeds William W. George, who has been transferred to Honeywell's head office in Minneapolis as executive vice president, control systems.



Michael R. Bonsignore

As president of Honeywell Europe, with headquarters in Brussels, Mr. Bonsignore will be responsible for control systems, control products and aerospace and defense operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He said Honeywell Europe's sales accounted for about 15 percent of the company's total 1981 sales of \$5.3 billion.

Mr. Bonsignore, 41, who has been vice president of Honeywell's marine systems operations in Seattle since 1980, will report to Joe E. Chesnowski, who has been elected executive vice president, international controls. Mr. Chesnowski, who was president of Honeywell Europe from 1977 to 1980, currently is group vice president, residential division.

Baker Leaves Continental Illinois

George R. Baker has resigned as executive vice president and head of general banking services at Continental Illinois.

Continental refused to comment on a Washington Post report that said Mr. Baker was a casualty of last July's failure of Oklahoma City-based Penn Square. Continental said that Mr. Baker, once considered a candidate to become the bank's next chairman, "leaves to pursue other business activities." Chicago-based Continental bought more than \$1 billion in loans from the failed Penn Square Bank, of which the bank estimates \$220 million are bad.

As head of the bank's general banking services, Mr. Baker, 53, was responsible for corporate banking, both domestic and international.

Continental said he will be succeeded by Edward M. Cummings, who has been with the bank for more than 34 years. Mr. Cummings, an executive vice president, has been the bank's senior officer in its European headquarters in London for the past two years.

Ceyrac Elected Chamber President

François Ceyrac, formerly chairman of the French employers' federation, has been elected president of the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ceyrac will take over from Philipp von Schoeller of Austria Jan. 1.

The organization elected Frans van den Hoven of the Netherlands to succeed Mr. Ceyrac as vice president. Mr. van den Hoven is chairman of Unilever N.V. According to established practice, he can expect to be elected president of the chamber for 1984.

Other Appointments

Rolf E. Breuer, director and head of securities trading and investment services at Deutsche Bank AG, has been elected vice chairman of Euroclear, a clearinghouse for Eurobonds. The position had been vacant for more than a year.

Continental Bank of Korea Ltd. has named J.Y. Ku general manager of its London branch, succeeding K.W. Park, who is returning to the bank's Seoul head office. Mr. Ku formerly was deputy general manager of the bank's international department in Seoul.

Brian J. Ritter has been named general manager of P.T. Upjohn Indonesia, succeeding Kenneth R. Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn has taken the position of general manager of Upjohn New Zealand, the position previously held by Mr. Ritter. Upjohn is a U.S. pharmaceuticals manufacturer.

Rolf J. Schelling has been named managing director of Banque Générale du Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A., a new Zurich-based subsidiary of Banque Générale du Luxembourg. Mr. Schelling previously was a deputy manager at Girard Zurich AG.

Banco di Sicilia has opened a representative office in Munich headed by Domenico Tripodi and a branch in Frankfurt headed by Giovanni Leonardo and Jens-Ove Stier.

Emilien Boldue has been appointed managing director of Banque Belge Pour l'Industrie, a Brussels-based subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada. He succeeds Jean-Pierre Belanger, who has been named vice president, commercial lending, in the Montreal head office of Royal Bank. Mr. Boldue previously was with Royal Bank in New York.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

GM and Japanese Firm Seek Robotics Toehold

By Warren Brown

WARREN, Michigan — Eric Mittelstadt's temporary office here has been the staging area for a Japanese-American invasion of the U.S. robot industry.

The prize is big: Growing reliance on automation is expected to create a market of \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year by 1990, according to analysts monitoring the robotics industry.

Mr. Mittelstadt is president and chief executive officer of GMFanuc Robotics, an independent, privately held company created by General Motors of the United States and Fanuc of Japan.

Fanuc is one of the world's biggest producers of computer controls and other automated devices used in the manufacture of industrial robots.

A successful venture by the two giants could alter significantly the makeup of the U.S. robot market, in which about 50 manufacturers, most of them small companies, are struggling for a share of the profits in shaping the factory of the future.

GMFanuc's plan of attack is two-pronged. The first is to help GM expand its application of robot technology to car production, by far the largest field of robot use today. The second is to seek the biggest piece possible of the market for robots in textile manufacturing, electronics and other industries.

"This is a pretty damned exciting job," Mr. Mittelstadt said. "We've got all kinds of competitors. But we ought to be able to make money. We ought to be able to become a significant force."

It will not be easy.

Unimation, which is a subsidiary of New York-based Condec, and Cincinnati Milacron together have captured nearly 70 percent of the U.S. robot market. General Electric and IBM hold less than 2 percent, but are working aggressively to expand. GMFanuc entered the robot war six months ago, and now has a tentative hold on about 0.8 percent of the American market.

GMFanuc "right now is a weeny thing," said Laura Conigliaro, an analyst for New York-based Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. She said the company could have growth problems in a recessionary economy in which the heavy-metal industries, particularly auto and steel, have been hit hardest.

But GMFanuc comes from parents with clout. GM, for example, has weathered the harsh economic climate better than the rest of its domestic competitors in the auto industry and is pushing ahead with a \$40-billion program to overhaul its plants and product lines.

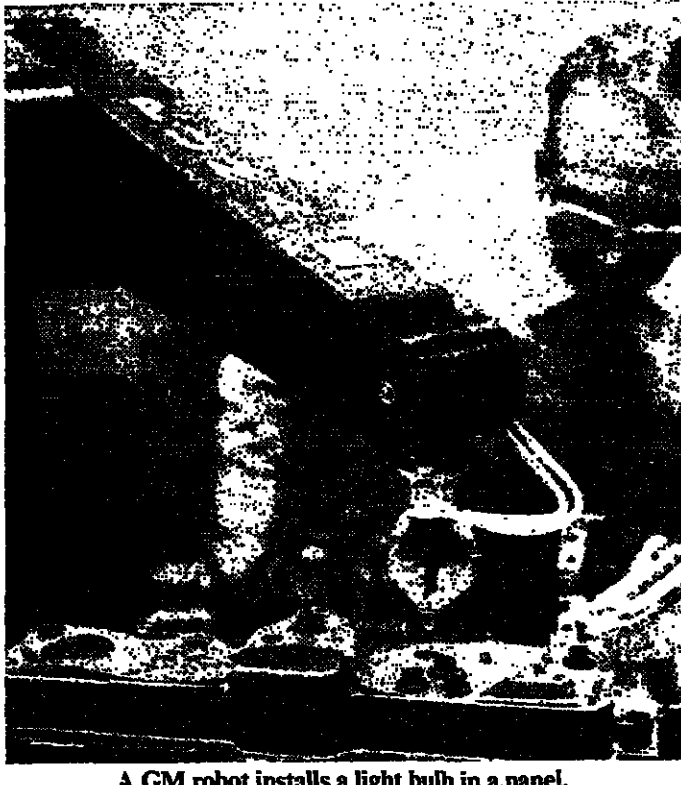
Much of GM's plant modernization program involves automation, especially the use of computer-programmed robots to load and unload auto parts and to paint and weld auto bodies. The company is the largest U.S. user of robots, with 1,800 in place. Many of those robots were purchased from Unimation, General Electric and others.

GM has slowed down its robot purchases during the recession. But company officials say they expect to have 14,000 robots working by 1990. Although GM is not contractually bound to purchase the units from GMFanuc, it is a safe bet that GMFanuc will fill a substantial share of the parent company's orders.

About 90 percent of GMFanuc's estimated \$2 million in sales this year has gone to GM.

"We don't have any contractual lock on the GM market, but we've got

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



A GM robot installs a light bulb in a panel.

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Argentina Imposes Plan to Reschedule \$5 Billion of Debt

By Leslie Miller

BUENOS AIRES — In a move some banking sources described as tantamount to a unilateral debt rescheduling, the Argentine central bank said Thursday that it will exchange notes or bonds for about \$5 billion in private debts to foreign banks.

The bank said in a circular that the foreign creditors will get back bonds or promissory notes denominated in dollars and redeemable after four or five years.

It was Argentina's latest measure to tackle a payments crisis on its foreign debt of \$37 billion. The country has already reached an advanced stage in negotiations on financial help from the International Monetary Fund.

Under the new plan the central bank will in effect take over the obligations of people who borrowed abroad 18 months ago with guarantees that the bank would resell them dollars at a concessionary peso exchange rate.

Senior government officials have said publicly that Argentina does not have enough foreign exchange to repay principal and interest on about \$5 billion of such debts when they mature between December and February.

The bonds on offer to the creditors will carry a rate of interest to be adjusted every six months and can be redeemed in four installments between November 1986 and November 1987.

The central bank said it was prepared to consider any other options the creditors might propose for repayment of the debts.

Alternatively, the Argentine borrowers may apply to roll the debts over by taking out new foreign exchange insurance when the debts fall due.

■ Brazil to Seek IMF Loan

Brazil announced Thursday plans to borrow \$500 million from the International Monetary Fund to help pay back its foreign debts, fast approaching the \$90-billion mark, Reuters reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The arrangement Brazil hopes to use is designed to compensate countries for declines in the prices of their exports and does not impose any restrictions on economic policy. Several other Latin American countries have taken advantage of the same IMF arrangement this year.

Finance Minister Ernan Galvès told reporters: "We are preparing the figures... When all is ready, I will apply and ask for the \$500 million I'm entitled to because my exports have fallen."

The announcement ended weeks of speculation that Brazil would apply to the fund. Bankers said the withdrawal of many foreign banks from Latin America lending over the last few months made the move inevitable.

Foreign loans for periods longer than a year began to dry up following reports of the Mexican debt crisis, and Brazil found itself forced into short term borrowing, which it had long resisted.

In the last few weeks the foreign debt due for repayment within 12 months is believed to have risen to \$16 billion from \$12 billion at the end of last year.

Debt with longer terms are expected to total \$72 billion to \$73 billion at the end of 1982.

Some bankers said Brazil probably will apply soon for as much as \$2 billion in added IMF credit. For such a loan, the IMF would insist that the country agree to changes in its economic policy designed to ensure that the loan would be repaid.

Mexico's Creditors Scramble to Avoid Damage to Earnings

By Martin Baron

NEW YORK — Mexico's foreign lenders are scrambling against a Dec. 31 deadline to avoid a situation in which about \$13 billion in loans to that nation's private businesses would be declared "non-accrual." Such a development would damage the foreign banks' earnings and sow further uneasiness about Mexico's financial condition, bankers fear.

Loans are considered to be non-accrual if interest is not received for 60 days to 90 days, depending on the government entity that is issued the bank charter. Once loans are placed in non-accrual status, unpaid interest payments are excluded from bank earnings.

Sources who declined to be identified said the issue of private-sector debt has become a major concern for members of a 13-bank advisory committee on Mexico.

If the private-sector debt problem is not resolved at least tentatively before Dec. 31, the non-accrual loans could depress the profits of some medium-sized banks in a major way. Moreover, some banks could be forced to restate their earnings for the third quarter.

While large institutions such as Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Bank of America would be affected somewhat, the most severe proportional impact would fall on regional institutions in Texas that lent heavily to Mexican businesses. If the Mexican private-sector loans are declared non-accrual, it would be the first major reflection of Mexico's loan problems in the earnings statements of U.S. lenders.

The executives of some banks are concerned about how shareholders, stock analysts and the public would interpret such a development.

There is every reason to believe that the private-sector loans ultimately will be repaid, bankers said. But the executives are worried that the public may consider non-accrual status tantamount to default when, in fact, it is not.

The central problem is that almost no interest has been paid since Sept. 1 on bank loans to Mexico's private businesses. Although many companies are solvent and have pesos available to pay their debt, the loans are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the businesses have been unable to exchange pesos for dollars at Mexico's central bank.

"They would [exchange pesos] if the central bank had dollars," a banking source said, "but it doesn't have enough dollars."

Once Mexico amasses enough dollars, interest on the private-sector loans will be repaid, the source said. "This is a liquidity problem, not a credit problem across the board."

Although interest actually was not being paid on private-sector debt during September, banks still recorded earnings from the loans on third quarter financial statements because the loans were then only one month past due.

The concern over private-sector debt continues despite tentative approval by the International Monetary Fund to lend Mexico \$3.9 billion over three years.

The prospect of classifying the

private-sector loans as non-accrual is now considered one of the most pressing immediate concerns.

"We're doing everything we possibly can to resolve this prior to the end of the year," a banker said.

■ No Repayments Seen

Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog Thursday gave notice that his country will probably not be able to repay any of its public sector debt next year, Reuters reported from Mexico City.

Public sector capital repayments totaling more than \$20 billion fall due next year.

Mexico has already obtained a three-month delay in repaying its government debts and two days ago asked its creditors for a further moratorium of 120 days until March 23 next year.

EC Steel Cuts Backed; Details Still Unsettled

By Philip Stephens

ELLSINORE, Denmark — The European Community's industry ministers agreed Thursday on the need for a further round of sweeping cuts in EC steelmaking capacity, but they were unable to agree on where the cuts should fall.

"Without a reduction in capacity, the European steel industry cannot survive," Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff of West Germany said after a day of informal ministerial talks here.

The ministers also pledged to take urgent action to end a price war that has added to EC steel-makers' huge losses.

Mr. Lambsdorff's view was echoed by several other ministers, who agreed that the slump in demand for steel would continue to jeopardize the industry's finances for several years.

But ministers and officials reported major disagreement over which countries should bear the brunt of further plant closures and job losses.

In particular, they said, Italy's minister for nationalized industries, Gianni De Michelis, resisted a widespread call that Italian steel-makers should shut down more plants.

France and Britain argued that there was only limited scope for further plant closures by their companies after the steep cuts they have made in the last few years.

"Those who have done the least must now do the most," said Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement of France.

The community's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, called on governments to slash between 33 million and 38 million tons from forecast capacity of 165 million tons of finished steel products in 1985.

That would involve the closure of up to 20 major plants and the loss of tens of thousands of jobs in an industry that already has shed 125,000 workers in the last four years.

Ministers said there was general agreement that the 17.6 million tons of capacity cuts so far proposed by governments would not be enough to restore the industry to profitability.



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, US subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. Republic is the 25th largest bank in the US, ranked by order of deposits.

Prices Advance Slightly on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Thursday amid persistent speculation about an imminent discount rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range throughout the session and closed with a gain of 4.60 at 1,032.10. Advances led declines by a 3-to-2 margin, and volume slid to a relatively light 77.6 million shares, compared with the 84.4 million traded Wednesday.

Analysts, looking at the low turnover, said investors are moving away from the market to await any action by the Federal Reserve on the discount rate, the rate charged on Fed loans to member banks, currently at 9 1/2 percent.

The discount rate was last cut Oct. 12, and investors have been expecting a further reduction since early this month.

When the Fed failed to act last week the market weakened considerably, but analysts said investors regained their optimism following remarks by Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker late Tuesday.

Mr. Volcker said, "Further reductions in interest rates would be welcome," which led many on Wall Street to believe the central bank would encourage such reductions by cutting the discount rate.

Donald Maude, Merrill Lynch economist, predicted the Fed

would cut its discount rate a half point in the near future and that interest rates would continue to fall until the economy recovered.

But he said the Fed would not let the market dictate when it acts for risk of losing its credibility.

Mr. Maude predicted the Fed would maintain a policy of ease until the economy picks up, probably in the middle of 1983.

"The short-term trend of the market appears erratic even if the discount rate is cut," cautioned Robert Colby, technical analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham.

Mr. Colby noted that many investors were eager to "nail down" their recent large profits and are fearful "over the lack of improvement in the economy."

Analysts said the market was showing resilience in the face of profit-taking that followed a three-month surge, which carried the Dow up 284 points to a new high.

On the NYSE floor, trading was frenzied with fractional gains or losses recorded by most issues.

Auto stocks recorded healthy gains, however, with General Motors up 1 to 56 1/2, Ford 1 1/2 to 32 1/2 and Chrysler 1 to 10 1/2.

Dome Says a Bailout May Not Be Required

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said it achieved the break-even point in the third quarter and may choose to forgo its billion-dollar rescue package with the federal government and four banks.

"The figures represent a significant improvement for the company," William Richards, president, said Wednesday.

He added, "It's premature to make any conclusions. We have a restructuring plan for our capital. We're confident it will be successfully implemented and that events will unfold in a satisfactory manner."

He said the rescue package, which would inject 1 billion Canadian dollars (\$820 million) in capital into the company, was "beneficial and useful to the company."

The company's three-month financial report Monday showed Dome's financial performance had improved from July to September. The huge losses in the first six months of the year.

The report said the improve-

ment was already under way when Dome signed its refinancing agreement with the government and banks in late September.

Positive cash flow over the three months amounted to 97 million dollars, including a foreign exchange gain of almost 23 million dollars that will not be realized until next June.

The company had a loss of 430,000 dollars, compared with a loss of 111.4 million dollars for the first six months.

Mr. Richards said discussions are continuing with the company's U.S. and European bankers, which have loans outstanding of \$3 billion.

He rejected suggestions that Dome shareholders would refuse to endorse the bailout package if the company decides to use it.

Under the terms of the bailout, the federal government and Dome's Canadian bankers would contribute up to 500 million dollars each in new convertible debentures issued by Dome with the conversion price set at 2.5 dollars for the first 18 months.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 18, excluding bank special charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sp	Sw	N
American	2.74	6.74	10.27	6.55	1.00	1.48	1.36	1.36	1.36
Amsterdam	49.77	79.15	19.38	6.54	3.37	17.05	5.15	11.67	28.35
Frankfurt	2.542	4.126	—	26.38	1.234	9.179	—	—	—
London	1.628	—	—	26.38	1.234	9.179	—	—	—
Paris	1.477	2.340	37.48	26.38	1.234	9.179	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	7.585	11.822	28.25	4.915	2.977	14.86	3.363	8.67	24.49
Zurich	2.598	4.284	65.85	30.25	1.489	7.875	—	—	—
YTCU	1.095	0.647	2.244	4.688	1.428	2.52	45.319	1.99	8.167
YTCU	1.841	0.647	2.247	7.708	1.573	3.742	53.987	2.236	9.593

1 Swiss franc = 1.2126 Irish L.

(1) Commercial bank. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (\*) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1,000.





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TOTAL ASSETS:	TL	47,985,809	(TL 1,375,000,000 paid up
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:	TL	1,801,511,000	at June 30 1982)

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Intel to Cut Salaries by up to 10%

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) — Salaries for the 20,000 employees of Intel Corp. will be cut by up to 10 percent during 1983 because of sagging semiconductor sales, the company has announced. The reductions will be graduated, with workers at the bottom of the pay scale facing pay cuts of only 3.4 percent.

The semiconductor industry has experienced unusually rapid price erosion as a result of the recession, the company's chairman, Gordon E. Moore, said Wednesday. "Revenue growth has not kept pace. Without this program, it is unlikely in the near term that we would return to profitability levels necessary to sustain growth."

Intel, which manufactures memory and microprocessor components and systems, also plans to close its assembly plants in Malaysia, Barbados, and the Philippines from Christmas through New Year. Its wafer-fabrication plants in the United States also will be closed for maintenance during that period.

### IH Pleads Guilty to Bribery Charge

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — International Harvester has pleaded guilty to a criminal charge of conspiring to bribe officials of Pemex, Mexico's state oil company, to obtain sales of gas turbine compression equipment, the Justice Department said Thursday.

It said that under an agreement filed in U.S. District Court in Houston, Harvester had agreed to pay a \$10,000 fine and to pay the department \$40,000 to cover its expenses in prosecuting the case. Harvester was one of four U.S. companies charged in connection with an alleged scheme to offer nearly \$10 million in bribes to two Pemex officials.

### Congressmen Warn Against Tax Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional Republican leaders told President Reagan Thursday that he could not get the votes to make next year's income tax cut effective earlier, as some presidential advisers have proposed as a way of spurring the economy.

Speaking with reporters after they met with the president, both Senate GOP leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee and House Republican leader Robert Michel of Illinois appeared unenthusiastic about the chances Congress would approve moving up Jan. 1 the income tax cut now scheduled for July 1. As the president's advisers fought over the merits of speeding up the tax cut, the president said Wednesday that he had not made up his mind whether to seek congressional approval of the plan.

### Mitsubishi May Build Cars in U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Mitsubishi is studying the possibility of producing 200,000 to 300,000 cars a year in the United States on its own, it said Thursday. But it is still examining the alternative of producing trucks and cars in the United States in a joint arrangement with Chrysler.

Mitsubishi makes slightly more than 1 million cars and trucks a year in Japan, of which it exports 100,000 cars to the United States. Of that 100,000, Mitsubishi has been selling 30,000 cars through its own distributors and the rest through Chrysler dealers.

### UAW Sets New Talks With Chrysler

DETROIT (AP) — Bargainers for the United Auto Workers union will meet Saturday and Monday with Chrysler representatives to discuss new contracts for Canadian and U.S. autoworkers, the union said Thursday. The announcement followed a meeting here of the union's negotiators and top officials.

Robert White, director of the Canadian UAW, said talks would reopen Saturday in Toronto with a discussion of noneconomic issues. He said he felt "an enormous pressure" to resolve the strike. Bargainers for Chrysler's U.S. autoworkers, meanwhile, said they had arranged a meeting with company officials for Monday morning.

The union's 10,000 Canadian members have been on strike since Nov. 1. Negotiations over a new contract with U.S. Chrysler workers had broken off and were not scheduled to resume until January.

### ATT Files for 15-Million-Share Offer

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph filed Thursday with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a public offering of 15 million shares. The company said Wednesday that it planned to raise up to \$1 billion through the offering.

ATT said underwriters will have an option to buy up to 1.5 million additional shares to cover any over-allotments. The company said the offering will be negotiated with a nationwide group of investment banking firms led by Morgan Stanley, Blythe Eastman, Paine Webber, First Boston, Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group and Salomon Brothers.

[Analysis said Wednesday that since ATT already had 876 million common shares spread among more than 3 million shareholders, the new offering would not appreciably dilute the value of the existing shares. The New York Times reported. "The dilution from selling this amount of stock is peanuts — less than 20 cents a share," said James M. McCabe, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds.]

## Yamani Doesn't Rule Out Price Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
KUWAIT — Saudi Arabia wants OPEC to maintain its reference price at \$34 a barrel but does not object to considering proposals for a cut, the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said in an interview published Thursday.

The Kuwaiti daily al-Wakeel quoted him as saying Saudi Arabia would not mind studying a price change at a formal meeting of OPEC if other members wished. "But we prefer to maintain prices as they are," added Sheikh Yamani.

In London, Reuters quoted analysts as saying that the comments could hurt the reception of the government's offer to sell British PLC shares to the public. A drop in oil prices would lower the state-owned company's value. The analysts said, however, that Sheikh Yamani's comments did not seem to herald an oil price cut by the Saudis.

Industry executives and analysts who have closely followed the Saudi bid to defend an artificially high price through the prevailing glut considered that Mr. Yamani had not said anything particularly dramatic.

In recent weeks the Saudis have let it be known that they are getting tired of sticking to the \$34 price and losing sales to such exporters as Iran, Libya, Britain and Mexico, which charge a few dollars less. The Saudis have hinted that they and such allies as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates might cut prices on their own if OPEC fails to agree on a reference price that all 13 members will respect at next month's meeting.

In Harrison, New York, meanwhile, the chairman of Texaco said OPEC's power to dictate oil prices and production will continue to weaken throughout this decade. "Indeed, the world could get by if oil exports were shut off by any

single major OPEC member, with the possible exception of Saudi Arabia," the official John K. McKinley, said Wednesday in a meeting with securities analysts at the company's headquarters.

OPEC will continue to be hurt by declining demand for oil as a result of big price increases in the 1970s and by increased oil production in non-OPEC countries, he said.

"Despite two major wars — the Israeli attack in Lebanon and the war between Iran and Iraq — there has been no perceptible effect on crude oil prices and no embargo against any nation," Mr. McKinley said.

The executive said he believed nonetheless that the decline in oil consumption in the industrialized West is mostly over and that demand will rise in 1983. The expected increase in demand could reduce the downward pressure on prices of gasoline.

## Lloyd's Elects 12 for New Board

By Barnaby J. Feder  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The 20,000 members of Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, have elected eight British investors and four working members to a new governing council charged with overseeing sweeping regulatory reforms required by Parliament.

The vote, on Wednesday, was seen here as a victory for establishment members of the exchange. All of the winners had the backing of leading brokers and managers of the investor syndicates from which members buy insurance in Lloyd's busy trading room.

They will set about modernizing Lloyd's self-regulatory systems at a time when the exchange's reputation is at a low ebb. Scandals involving reinsurance placed abroad and complaints that underwriters have violated limits on the risks to which they can expose investors

have shaken the three-century-old institution.

The worst of the recent problems arose last summer when Alexander & Alexander, the big U.S. brokerage, took over the Alexander Howden Group. Accountants soon discovered questionable deals and accounting practices allegedly involving top Howden executives that forced Alexander & Alexander to add more than \$50 million to Howden's reserves.

While Lloyd's maintains that the Howden affair touched only peripherally on its operations and industry analysts note that all undisputed policy claims sold at Lloyd's have been paid, image is clearly a concern. Peter Green, the chairman, told a general meeting before Wednesday's vote that the market needed a new self-regulatory system that "is seen by the outside world to work effectively."

The major reform on the agenda is a requirement that brokers, who

arrange insurance for clients such as shippers and airlines, and their ties with underwriting agents, who sell insurance on behalf of investor groups. As Lloyd's has grown, so has concern that brokers and underwriters involved in both activities might not deal at arm's length.

The new council also must set up a disciplinary committee and appeals tribunal. In addition, it will have to adopt regulations that will carry out Lloyd's promise to Parliament to develop new disclosure rules.

The four working members who won were Mr. Green; two underwriting agents, David Colledge and Colin Murray; and Robin Warrender, a broker. The top vote getter among the investors was Sir Marcus Kimball, a member of Parliament. Also elected were Alcon Copisarow, Colin Baillieu, Christopher Davidge, Robert Eborace, Dennis Fredjono, Elias Kulundis and J.G. Marks.

## GM, Fanuc Seek Robotics Toehold in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)

a lot of knowledge about it," Mr. Mittelstadt said. "A lot of our people are from General Motors, and we know the people at General Motors, and we know what it takes to be successful inside of General Motors."

GM and Fanuc each contributed \$5 million to start the company. Mr. Mittelstadt said the total \$10-million investment was "enough to keep us going for well over a year and a half; even if we don't sell anything — and we do intend to sell something."

Still, the parent companies probably will have to contribute more money. GMFanuc is preparing to set up permanent headquarters in nearby Troy, a Detroit suburb, and it also wants to build a manufacturing plant in the United States.

The company now produces its robots in Japan and at independent shops in the Detroit area, where GMFanuc's NC (numerically controlled) Painter robots are assembled.

GMFanuc has 120 full-time employees, mostly technicians and administrators. Like Mr. Mittelstadt, a former executive assistant in the GM overseas division, most of GMFanuc's people come from the car company.

Mr. Mittelstadt said GMFanuc hopes to have \$50 million in sales in 1983, but he conceded that, in the face of the recession, that goal is "very ambitious."

"But I've gotten a good indication that both parents are going to be fairly tolerant," he said. "They know that we're a new business and that, as a new business, we're not going to be wildly profitable in the first year and a half."

But he said the parents' patience is not based in altruism. "Fanuc is giving GM needed expertise in computer controls and robot development — and we're giving them manufacturing competence and access to the U.S. market," Mr. Mittelstadt said.

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■ **Hitachi to Supply GEC**  
Hitachi has announced that it will supply GEC Electrical Projects of Britain, with industrial robot production technology. Reuters reported Thursday from Tokyo. GEC Electrical is a unit of General Electric Co. of Britain, no relation to the U.S. company of the same name.

■ **Bendix, Yaskawa Sign Pact**  
Bendix and Yaskawa Electric Manufacturing have signed agreements involving broad cooperation for technology and products in robots and computer numerical controls. Reuters reported from Cleveland.

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## Income Up 0.7% in U.S. For October

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — Additional unemployment benefits approved by Congress boosted U.S. personal income 0.7 percent in October, the biggest increase since July, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

Personal income increased \$19 billion in October to an annual rate of \$2.6 trillion, the department said.

Most of the month-to-month change was accounted for by an increase in unemployment benefits from a \$1.7 billion annual rate in September to \$5.7 billion in October, the result of the beginning of an additional 10 weeks in unemployment benefits extended by Congress in August.

Another large chunk of the increase in October income came from cost-of-living increases in other government benefit programs.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program, extending jobless benefits an additional 10 weeks on top of existing 39 weeks in payments, was attached to a \$99 billion tax increase bill to attract enough votes for passage.

Private wages and salaries fell at a \$1.8 billion rate.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan	
Kubota	
6 Months	1982 1981
Revenue	272,143 254,280
Profits	7,760 7,340
Nippon Light Metal	
6 Months	1982 1981
Revenue	127,576 131,540
Profits	10,529 10,529
United States	
Carter Hawley Hale Stores	
3rd Quarter	1982 1981
Revenue	705.2 683.8
Profits	4.7 6.82
Per Share	0.14 0.23
6 Months	1982 1981
Revenue	2,000 1,900
Profits	11.7 20.10
Per Share	0.35 0.68
Federated Department Stores	
3rd Quarter	1982 1981
Revenue	1,850 1,700
Profits	39.74 51.54
Per Share	0.82 1.04
6 Months	1982 1981
Revenue	5,100 5,740
Profits	90.36 129.5
Per Share	1.86 2.65
May Department Stores	
3rd Quarter	1982 1981
Revenue	885.7 829.7
Profits	26.7 18.9
Per Share	0.92 0.65
6 Months	1982 1981
Revenue	2,420 2,300
Profits	58.8 55.1
Per Share	2.02 1.88

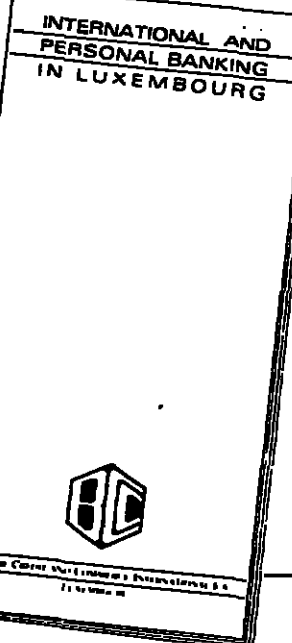
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*By Frederic Raphael. 224 pp. \$18.95.*  
*Thames & Hudson. 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.*



**Lord Byron**

and lamented the passage of youth at the age of 23. The beautiful but lame daughter of "Childe Harollo" became a puz-  
zle to the admirers of the young man. A dozen, succumbed to his dangerous charm. His gift for self-promotion, combined with the romantic lineaments of his life — including heroic death at the age of 66, helping the cause of liberty — has made him a favorite subject of biographers.

The first, if not most objective, portraitist of the poet was Byron himself. Although his memoirs were hastily consigned to the fireplace by friends fearful of scandal, his journals and letters — which have been assembled in an 11-volume collection by the scholar Leslie A. Marchand — comprise an extraordinary record of his life. Marchand has now distilled the most interesting of those writings in "Lord Byron," a collection for the general reader. It serves not only as a fascinating introduction to the poet's life but also as a felicitous counterpoint to his art.

While the poems purvey an image of Byron as a brooding egotist, the letters, written mainly to entertain his friends, disguise his melancholia with flippant aphorisms and sardonic observations. There are mocking complaints about his irresistible allure to women ("I have been more ravished myself than anybody since the Trojan war"), witty dismissals of other poets ("Keats' verse" is a sort of mental masturbation) and nervous philosophic assertions ("the great object of life is Sensation"). The journals, though also spiced with ironic wit, tend to be more retrospective, revealing how remarkably divided the poet's consciousness was between the need for solitude and an audience, between hedonism and guilt, cynicism and sentimentality.

For all their eager confessions, however, Byron's self-assessments were not entirely spontaneous, and in many cases, served as facetious advertisements for himself. Just as his

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	E	S	P	O	R	E	S	P	A	N	S
S	E	B	T	A	C	E	T	E	L	I	C	
H	A	R	V	E	S	T	E	R	A	R	A	
E	L	D	E	T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O
E	S	T	A	T	E		E	R	I			
A	L	D	E	R	S	C	A	B	S	T	A	G
L	A	W	E	R		T	E	L	E	T	E	
O	V	I		E	R		B	E	N	P	O	S
A	I	R	S	T	R	A	K	E		N	O	S
D	E	S	I	G		N	O	T	E			
			O	R	E	S	H	A	E	R		
S	U	B	M	A	R	I	N	E	S		W	I
A	V	I	D		B	A	R	O	M	E	T	E
L	E	A	D		I	R	I	N	A		E	R
E	A	T	E	R		D	E	F	E	R		R

## By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal North-South found their way to the normal contract of four hearts by the route shown. Since he had passed originally, it was clear that North held exactly three hearts and about 10 high-card points. North's jump to four rounds jump to three hearts. If North had not passed originally, it would be a matter of partnership style whether or not the jump preference of three

ness is would be treated as *losing*.  
The opening lead of a club was the best for the defense, since South's trump strength was weaker when he was forced to ruff the king. He tried a spade finesse, and East took his king and then played the club ace, forcing another ruff.  
East had passed originally, and had now produced the spade king and the ace-king of clubs. He would have opened the bidding if in addition he had held the heart ace, so that card was marked in the West hand.  
The right play for West, which North (D)

was reached.

<p>West</p> <p>♠54 ♥A J 3 ♦5 ♣Q 8 7 5 4 3 2</p>		<p>East</p> <p>♠K 9 7 2 ♥42 ♦9 7 6 ♣A K 1 0 9</p>	<p>North</p> <p>♠— ♥9 8 6 ♦10 ♣—</p>																				
<p>South</p> <p>♠Q J 8 ♥K 10 8 7 5 ♦A K 5 4 2 ♣—</p>		<p>West</p> <p>♠— ♥A J ♦— ♣Q</p>	<p>East</p> <p>♠— ♥4 ♦— ♣10 9</p>																				
<p>East and west were vulnerable. The bidding:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">North</td> <td style="width: 25%;">East</td> <td style="width: 25%;">South</td> <td style="width: 25%;">West</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass</td> <td>Pass</td> <td>1♥</td> <td>Pass</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass</td> <td>Pass</td> <td>2♦</td> <td>Pass</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass</td> <td>Pass</td> <td>4♥</td> <td>Pass</td> </tr> <tr> <td>♥7</td> <td>Pass</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				North	East	South	West	Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♦	Pass	Pass	Pass	4♥	Pass	♥7	Pass		
North	East	South	West																				
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass																				
Pass	Pass	2♦	Pass																				
Pass	Pass	4♥	Pass																				
♥7	Pass																						

West led the club five.

هكذا من الأحول



# SPORTS

## NFL Owners Ratify Accord; Reactions Of Players Mixed

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Agreement on the National Football League's new five-year collective bargaining agreement is within one step of becoming official. The owners and their representatives from the 28 teams voted Wednesday to approve the tentative terms of settlement reached Tuesday night, and the players' association indicated that it would initial each article of the contract, which must precede the formal signing.

The remaining step is a secret ballot vote by the league's 1,500 players, which will be conducted Tuesday. If a majority of the players approves the contract, it goes into effect. If a majority rejects it, a possibility that is not considered likely, negotiations would resume, either with games continuing or the players going back on strike.

Chuck Sullivan, the vice president of the New England Patriots and chairman of the Management Council's executive committee, said Wednesday night that the clubs had voted unanimously to accept the contract, which brought an end to the 57-day strike, the longest in professional sports history.

Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the NFL, said he thought the strike, which caused eight regular-season games not to be played as scheduled, was something that had to happen.

"The players were very sincere in the things they wanted, the things they felt possible," he said. "They demonstrated union solidarity, to borrow their word, in staying out that long. On the other hand, the owners were put in the position of signing something they felt they couldn't live with. We had to have an impasse, and I don't think a combination of Attila the Hun and Job could clarify it. So it came right down to the crunch."

While the ratification process continued, 27 of the 28 training camps opened Wednesday to players around the league. The exception was the New York Jets, who delayed until Thursday.

The Jets' practice facilities in Hempstead on Long Island remained closed at the direction of Jim Kensil, the team's president and a member of the Management Council's executive committee.

"The strike is not over," Kensil had said. "I'm not speaking for other clubs. We're not going to open the camps until the strike is over."

The possibility that the strike is not over hinged on the union's acceptance of the terms of settlement, as they existed Tuesday night. The process of acceptance, leading to the actual signing of a document, includes each side initialing each section of the contract in its final form.

Management said Tuesday night that it was ready to initial the contract Wednesday. Kensil said that Garvey had indicated that the union would not initial until Thursday.

In Detroit, the Lions voted not to begin practicing until they met with Sun White, the linebacker and a member of the union's executive committee who was returning to the team's training facilities in Pontiac, Michigan.

The Lions are scheduled to play the Bears, but the Bears also decided to postpone their practice Wednesday, until they could discuss the contract with Brian Baschnagel, the union representative.

The Bears eventually decided to practice in the evening after the team learned that the Lions had decided to work out, according to United Press International.

Elsewhere around the league, players spoke about various elements of the 57-day strike and the tentative terms of settlement.

Randy White and John Dutton, defensive tackles for the Dallas Cowboys, called for the dismissal of Garvey. "If we don't get rid of Garvey now, everybody is crazy," White said. "He tried to change a system that had worked for years and didn't do a good job at it." Dutton said: "The strike was a waste, a big waste. It was a big mistake. Garvey misled the players."

Doug Williams, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers quarterback, said: "I'm just glad somebody was smart enough to accept something. I feel good about getting back to work. But I still feel it took so long."

Mike Ozdowski, the union representative from the Baltimore Colts, said with regard to a majority of players' accepting the contract: "I can see a lot of problems. There is plenty of room for this to be rejected." Ozdowski also praised Garvey's leadership during the strike. "The man knows what he's doing," Ozdowski said.

Matt Cavanaugh, the New England Patriots' quarterback, said the tentative agreement "stinks" and that the players' association "crumbled."

If a majority of players were to reject the contract, the union would have two options: It could resume the strike while negotiators return to the bargaining table, or it could keep players with their teams while negotiations resumed.

If the players accept, they will have a contract that is worth close to \$1.6 billion, even though they will have only played nine games this season, according to Steve Gutman, the Jets' treasurer, who serves as the Management Council's economist. The \$1.6 billion includes dollars already being paid on 1982 contracts.

Earlier Wednesday there had been fears that new snags might hinder the tentative agreement. Garvey and Gene Upshaw, the president of the union, held further discussions on terms of the contract with Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, and with Dan Rooney, the president of the Pittsburgh Steelers, who had played an important role in the final negotiations.

Upshaw, reached later at the union offices in Washington, said that in a breakfast meeting with Rooney and in a meeting later with Rozelle, he and Garvey had "left things they wanted discussed that could lead to problems of ratification" of the contract by the players. The league's 1,500 players are scheduled to vote on the contract Tuesday; a majority vote would signal final ratification by the union, whose executive committee and board of player representatives voted to approve Tuesday night.

We wanted to clarify ways the players feel about certain things, and the way things had to be presented," Upshaw said. "We had some genuine concerns about some of the things that were going on."

Upshaw declined to elaborate, saying that the discussions were "internal matters and they would be straightened out." Garvey characterized the morning meeting with Rozelle as a "courtesy call."

A management source said that the nature of the meeting with Rozelle and Rooney had been to "ask for more concessions from management."



Bill Walsh, coach of the 49ers (left), could not bear to look at his rusty team during its first workout since the NFL player strike. Ray Perkins, the Giants' coach (top), seemed more brave.

## A Vote to Fire Players' Negotiator

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the 1,500 players in the National Football League vote next Tuesday to ratify the labor treaty with the club owners, they should also vote to dismiss Ed Garvey, their misguided leader.

In a sense, a vote for ratification of the collective bargaining agreement is really a vote against Garvey, who settled on Nov. 16 for virtually what the owners had offered on Sept. 8, two weeks before the beginning of a strike that would last eight weeks. In the final accord of \$1.3 billion over the next four years plus \$60 million in bonuses this season, some of the money had been rearranged. But the total package, including previously negotiated salaries and benefits for this season, was not much different from the Sept. 8 offer of \$1.6 billion over five years.

"Even playing only nine games this season, we will spend just under \$1.6 billion over the five years," says Steve Gutman of the NFL Management Council. "You could throw a hat over the two offers."

Or a helmet. For this, the players were on strike for eight weeks while Garvey pretended to be both a player and a negotiator. For months, Garvey had shouted that the players' demand for a percentage of the owners' gross income was "etched in stone." But on Sept. 17, shortly after the union had set a strike deadline, he dropped that demand, which he had used to unite the players.

Garvey now contends that the players will collect "pretty close to" 55 percent of the projected gross, the level he had set as a jump-off point for negotiations. But according to Jim Miller of the Management Council, the settlement equals only 46 percent, up slightly from nearly 44 percent in the previous contract.

Having dropped the percentage-of-gross proposal two months ago, Garvey demanded a package including 50 percent of the TV revenue, a concept to provide the players a share of the cable-TV bonanza that is sure to develop for the NFL during the next decade. But he also failed to obtain any concession from the owners in that area.

"Nothing in the contract," says Steve Gutman, "is tied to percentages of income."

Nor did Garvey ever seek what would truly enhance player salaries: free agency.

Now that the union has caved in because of Garvey's goals, the moment of truth is in focus, the moment when Garvey and the players on the union's executive committee realized that the Management Council was not bluffing, the moment when many other players around the NFL realized that Garvey had been bluffing.

That moment occurred a week ago last Saturday morning when Jack Donlan of the Management

Council walked away from Garvey in a meeting room at the Loews Summit hotel.

The day before, Donlan had been ready to break off the negotiations. Sam Kagel, the 73-year-old mediator, was about to return to his San Francisco home. He had a reservation on an early-evening flight. But that afternoon Garvey pleaded with Kagel to bring Donlan back to the bargaining table Saturday morning.

"I'll come back," Donlan replied, "only if there's a chance for some significant movement tomorrow on the wage-scale issue."

Garvey agreed. Kagel stayed at the Loews Summit rather than leave for that early-evening flight out of Kennedy International Airport.

Saturday morning Donlan returned to the bargaining table under the assumption that Garvey was there to talk about a significant change in the wage-scale issue. Instead, the players' association's executive director started talking about insurance.

"I thought we were going to talk about a wage scale," Donlan snapped, "not insurance."

Donlan walked out. Kagel walked out too, soon to take another flight to San Francisco, the second time he had departed in disgust at the non-negotiations. Suddenly the players knew that the owners were willing to let the season evaporate rather than surrender. That's when players on five of the 28 teams voted to accept the owners' last proposal.

Garvey got the message. He reached out for Dan Rooney, the president of the Pittsburgh Steelers, and also for Paul Maritz, once a Steeler defensive back and now a vice president and general counsel of the San Francisco 49ers, who in other years had arbitrated noninjury grievances filed by the players' association against the owners.

Dan Rooney sat in on the final negotiations, the only owner to be at the table at any point in the dispute. Paul Maritz emerged as an important go-between, the equivalent of a UN observer.

Hour by hour, Garvey capitulated. The season, or what's left of it, was saved. Granted, a nine-game schedule, with an expanded 16-team Super Bowl tournament format, is not so credible as the established 16-game schedule. But it's better than the two-game schedule that the strike nearly created, another of Garvey's blunders.

The resumption of the season will enable those players who are vested in the NFL pension plan to receive credit for another year of service.

Three games are necessary for a player to receive credit for a year's service, but only two games had been played before the strike began. If this season had not resumed, none of the players would have received pension credit for 1982 — another reason why the players eventually decided their own destiny rather than permit Garvey to challenge the owners any longer.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Korean Boxer Declared Legally Dead

LAS VEGAS (UPI) — Duk Koo Kim, knocked out in a title bout last weekend, was declared legally dead Wednesday night by a judge who ordered that the boxer be kept on life support systems until organs were removed from his body on Thursday.

Kim's mother had brought a team of four acupuncturists from South Korea in a desperate attempt to save her 23-year-old comatose son. The team performed acupuncture late Tuesday and again the following morning but then withdrew from the case, saying that Kim was in a "death situation."

Doctors said the cause of death was a severe head injury caused by a blood clot from the fight. His brain had shown no life signs since he was knocked out by Ray Mancini, the World Boxing Association lightweight champion, in the 14th round of a title fight Saturday.

### Nicklaus Back in Action in Australia

SYDNEY (UPI) — Jack Nicklaus, playing his first golf tournament in three months, shot a 3-over-par 75 in Thursday's first round of the Australian Open and stands three strokes behind Bill Rogers, who led by a shot after opening with a par 70.

Nicklaus surprised golfing circles by telling organizers to toss his \$50,000 appearance fee into the prize-money pot, lifting the purse to \$225,000. The winner's check is now worth \$40,500. "I feel it's wrong to pay players to take part in the Australian Open," Nicklaus said.

Rogers, who is reputed to be earning \$30,000 to defend the title, said: "I'm hanging on to mine. But it's a heckuva thing for Jack to do. He really feels a lot for this tournament."

### American Newcomer Upsets Potter

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Alycia Moulton upset fifth-seeded Barbara Potter on Thursday to gain a spot in the quarterfinal round of a women's tennis tournament here.

Moulton, a graduate of Stanford University, described the 6-6, 6-4, 7-6 victory over the world's ninth-ranked player as the best of her five-month career. "Every tournament I get a little more confident, but I haven't been around that long," said Moulton, who is ranked 67th.

Manuela Maleeva, a 15-year-old Bulgarian, upset sixth-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1. On Wednesday she defeated Leslie Allen, the No. 14 seed.

In Norfolk, Virginia, meanwhile, Guillermo Vilas defeated John McEnroe, 6-4, 7-6, Wednesday night in a \$100,000 exhibition match.

### Yankees Threaten to Open in Denver

NEW YORK (NYT) — New York City has gone to court in an attempt to prevent the Yankees baseball team from playing its first three home games of the 1983 season in Denver next April. A hearing has been scheduled for next Tuesday.

The city acted after George Steinbrenner, principal owner of the Yankees, told Gordon J. Davis, the city parks commissioner, that he planned to sign an agreement with the city of Denver for his club to open there because construction at Yankee Stadium might leave the field in less than top playing condition.

Meanwhile, the executive director of the Major League Baseball Players' Association, Marvin Miller, said: "Under the collective-bargaining agreement, there is no way that a club can play its home games on the road without negotiating a change in the agreement with the Players Association."

### Williams Drops Auto Racing Lawsuit

LONDON (Reuters) — The British-based Formula One motor racing team Williams has decided to pull out of a legal battle with the International Automobile Federation in an effort to maintain peace in the sport.

Williams' decision, announced Thursday, follows a wrangle over the disqualification of Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Brabham and Keke Rosberg of Finland in a Williams from first and second places in the Brazilian Grand Prix last March. It was alleged that the cars were underweight.

Williams said in a statement: "Despite continuing confidence in the merits of their case, Williams believe that it would be inappropriate to maintain this lawsuit and prolong controversy at a time when teams are spending large sums of money in order to avoid further disputes." Rosberg won the world drivers' championship even without the six points for his runner-up spot in Brazil.

### MSU Fires Coach; Devine Interested

EAST LANSING, Michigan (AP) — Muddy Waters has been fired as head football coach at Michigan State University, and Dan Devine, who once coached Notre Dame, said he would consider taking the job if it were offered to him.

Devine, who also has coached the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League, said he leans toward college ball. He said he has turned down offers from the pros.

"Michigan State is one of the very, very few places we'd even think about," Devine said, speaking also for his wife. "At this point, I believe if we were contacted, we would think about it."

## Steve Boros to Manage A's, Replacing Popular Martin

The Associated Press

OAKLAND — Steve Boros, a 46-year-old baseball coach for the Montreal Expos who was managing in the low minor leagues three years ago, has been named to manage the Oakland A's. He replaces Billy Martin, who was fired last month.

The club president, Roy Eisenhardt, called Boros "the best person for this job at this time in this community."

Boros, who left college 25 years ago to begin a career in professional baseball, says he became a major league manager because of the moral support of those who encouraged him not to give up.

There were rough times, Boros said. They included just seven years in the majors as an infielder with the Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs, many bus trips in the midwest as a player and manager and the experience of being fired from the Kansas City Royals' coaching staff when that team cleaned house three years ago.

"But so many good people were pulling for me, men like Whitley Herzog, John McHale and Jack McKeon. That kept me going," Boros said Wednesday.

McHale, now president of the Montreal Expos, strongly recommended Boros when Eisenhardt asked permission to interview him. McHale also was instrumental in signing Boros, who had played at the University of Michigan, to his first contract 25 years ago.

But looking back at 1958, Boros thanked another man: Billy Martin. "I was an aspiring young infielder with the Detroit Tigers, and Billy Martin took me aside to show me how to make the double play," Boros recalled. "He did that knowing full well that sometime down the road I might be competing with him. That made a tremendous impression on me. I've always had great respect for Billy."

Boros' best year as a player was 1961, when as the regular Tiger third-baseman he hit .270 and batted in 62 runs.

Martin, who grew up in nearby Berkeley and played minor league ball in Oakland, was immensely popular with the A's fans in his three seasons as manager. Attendance records were established in 1981 and 1982.

The A's won the American League West title in 1981, but they dropped to fifth in this year, and Eisenhardt went looking for a fresh face. Only one former major league manager, Jim Fregosi, was considered.

One man contacted was Willie Stargell, the former star of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"He was very interested, but he had commitments in Pittsburgh for next year," said Eisenhardt, who wanted not only a man with a good baseball mind, but also one who understood the modern stadium.

"I like young people," Boros said. "Even though they may use hair dryers and I just have to stand under a 100-watt bulb, I sympathize with them, respect them and like them."

### NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	1	1	0
Boston	1	1	0
New York	1	1	0
Washington	1	1	0
New York	1	1	0

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	4	2	0
Atlanta	4	2	0
Indiana	4	2	0
Atlanta	4	2	0
Golden State	4	2	0
Cleveland	4	2	0

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
Midwest Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	4	2	0
Kansas City	4	2	0
Dallas	4	2	0
Denver	4	2	0
Utah	4	2	0
Houston	4	2	0

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	7	2	0
Phoenix	7	2	0
Los Angeles	7	2	0
Portland	7	2	0
Golden State	7	2	0
San Diego	7	2	0

**Wednesday's Results**  
San Antonio 114, Washington 112 (Gervin 40; Barks 17; Ralston 19; Johnson 17)  
Boston 112, Houston 94 (Bird 21; Almon 20; Laettli 16; Murphy 16)  
Dallas 116, Los Angeles 117 (Blackman 24; Cummings 22; Abdul-Jabbar 22; Cooper 21)  
Indiana 124, Golden State 122 (Terry 17; Williams 31; Kistner 28; Shaw 20; Free 20)  
Philadelphia 126, Detroit 123 (Mullins 34; Tatum 22; Triunfo 34; Thomas 15; Johnson 15)  
Portland 101, New Jersey 97 (Dorsey 31; Green 18; Bird 22; Williams 17)  
Seattle 119, Atlanta 97 (Thompson 24; Shelton 16; Williams 16; Mott 16; Roundfield 16)



Steve Boros — "The best person for this job."

### NHL Standings

**MAJOR CONFERENCE**  
Patrick Division

W	L	T	Pts.	GP	GA
Philadelphia	10	4	2	26	84
NY Rangers	10	4	2	26	84
Pittsburgh	8	10	1	19	72
Washington	7	12	1	20	81
Pittsburgh	6	13	1	20	87
New Jersey	5	14	1	20	87

**Adams Division**

W	L	T	Pts.	GP	GA
Montreal	12	4	2	26	81
Quebec	10	4	2	26	84
Calgary	9	7	2	28	90
Edmonton	8	10	1	19	72
Calgary	8	10	1	19	72
Edmonton	5	14	1	20	87

**Campbell Conference**  
Morris Division

W	L	T	Pts.	GP	GA
Calgary	11	2	5	27	81
Edmonton	12	1	5	28	84
Calgary	11	2	5	27	81
Edmonton	11	2	5	27	81
Calgary	11	2	5	27	81
Edmonton	11	2	5	27	81

**Spinks Division**

W	L	T	Pts.	GP	GA
Calgary	12	4	2	26	81
Edmonton	10	4	2	26	84
Calgary	9	7	2	28	90
Edmonton	8	10	1	19	72
Calgary	8	10	1	19	72
Edmonton	5	14	1	20	87

**Wednesday's Results**  
New York Rangers 6, Toronto 1 (Lemieux 44; Barks 17; Ralston 19; Johnson 17)  
Boston 112, Houston 94 (Bird 21; Almon 20; Laettli 16; Murphy 16)  
Dallas 116, Los Angeles 117 (Blackman 24; Cummings 22; Abdul-Jabbar 22; Cooper 21)  
Indiana 124, Golden State 122 (Terry 17; Williams 31; Kistner 28; Shaw 20; Free 20)  
Philadelphia 126, Detroit 123 (Mullins 34; Tatum 22; Triunfo 34; Thomas 15; Johnson 15)  
Portland 101, New Jersey 97 (Dorsey 31; Green 18; Bird 22; Williams 17)  
Seattle 119, Atlanta 97 (Thompson 24; Shelton 16; Williams 16; Mott 16; Roundfield 16)

### Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
BOSTON — Promoted John Buzdoski, shortstop, and Gus Bostons, outfielder, from the minor leagues to the Boston roster.

OAKLAND — Named Steve Boros, manager; Billy Williams, Ed Nettle and Ron Schuler, coaches.

**FOOTBALL**  
United States Football League  
NEW JERSEY — Signed Mark Stinson, wide receiver; Ted Vincent, defensive back; and Ron Schuler, defensive end; James Allen, center; David Lewis, cornerback; and Gary Moore, running back.

**HOCKEY**  
National Hockey League  
LOS ANGELES — Recalled Warren Holmes, center, from New Haven of the American Hockey League. Sent Phil Stiles, forward, to New Haven.

ST. LOUIS — Sent Alain Vigneault, defenseman, and Bobby Crawford, right wing, to Salt Lake of the Central Hockey League.

### European Soccer

**EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Wednesday's Matches

Group One	Group Two	Group Three	Group Four
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six
Switzerland 2, Scotland 0	France 3, England 1	Spain 2, Yugoslavia 0	Group Six

### ESORTS & GUIDES

#### INTERNATIONAL

##### ESORT SERVICE



## OBSERVER

## The Scrutable Kremlin

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The change of government in Moscow confronts Washington either with great peril or rich opportunity, though possibly neither. Only time will tell.

This is why we must be patient. Nor must we relax our guard. At the same time, our posture must be absolutely correct. As President Reagan has pointed out, it takes two to tango, but the correct posture for doing the tango is quite different from the posture that must be assumed for doing the rumba.

Will the new Soviet leadership be willing to tango with President Reagan? Or will it try to force him to rumba? Only time will tell.

Thus, the president is receiving conflicting advice from his foreign policy advisers. Some say he must stick adamantly to his request for a tango; others urge him to be prepared to compromise by offering to do the fox-trot. One thing is clear: it takes two to fox-trot.

Another thing is also clear: Leonid Brezhnev is dead. An era has ended. It was the Brezhnev era, which followed the Khrushchev era, which followed the Stalin era, and now there is a new era.

But is there? It is quite possible that the new government is merely a transitional arrangement. Perhaps in six months or a year from now there will be another new government after the transition ends. If so, will the present period be known as the transitional era? Only time will tell.

And what of Yuri Andropov, Brezhnev's apparent successor? The significance of his rise to power may lie in the relative simplicity of the spelling of his name. Andropov is easier to spell than Brezhnev, which was much easier to spell than Khrushchev, a name that drove journalists up the wall in despair.

Is it possible that the easier-to-spell Andropov's victory means that journalists now hold the controlling power in the Soviet power structure? Only time will tell.

One thing is clear, however: Andropov formerly headed the famous Soviet espionage agency referred to in the West as "the KGB." Is this why Reagan appointed Vice President

Bush to represent him at the official obsequies in Moscow?

Bush formerly headed the famous American espionage agency referred to in the East as "the CIA." Was Reagan, with his taste for the theatrical, amusing himself by staging a real-life confrontation between George Smiley and Karla?

What did Andropov think as he gazed across the bier and saw the old American counterpart, Bush? Did he say to himself, "If I'd been born American, I'd never have climbed any higher than vice president and would have spent my best years going to funerals?" Only time will tell.

One thing, however, is clear: Reagan either made a brilliant decision by not attending the funeral, or made an extraordinarily stupid mistake, unless — as also seems possible — it wouldn't have mattered whether he went or not.

This leaves the question of Afghanistan still unanswered, though much has been made of the significance of the decision to release Lech Walesa from Polish imprisonment at this very moment in history. We have either seen a strong signal of veiled Soviet intentions here, or one of those everyday accidents of timing that make life so difficult for us students of Soviet affairs. I, for one, am reluctant to answer the question: "Whether Soviet relations with Poland?" Only time will tell.

One thing is perfectly clear, however: The Soviet bosses astonished everyone by the speed with which they selected Andropov to succeed Brezhnev.

The implications here cannot be glossed over easily. It is far too obvious that Andropov either pulled off a strong-armed political coup in outmaneuvering his competitors for the job, or was part of a smooth transfer of power that had been jointly planned by the party bosses before Brezhnev's death, or possibly had the job foisted on him when everybody else refused to accept it.

If this last was the case, why did everyone refuse to accept it? Was it because all the other party bosses had been scared by their predecessors' inability to grow corn and feared being jeered at when they, too, tried to grow corn and failed? Does Yuri Andropov know the secret of making corn grow? Only time will tell.

New York Times Service

## The DeBolts and Their 20 Children

By Carla Hall

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Dorothy and Robert DeBolt have 20 children. "When we left home, it was 20," says Robert DeBolt, "but it might be more."

Actually, only seven live in the DeBolt home in Piedmont, California, near San Francisco. It is a large, old, three-story house. It has seven bedrooms, but more importantly it has six bathrooms, says Robert DeBolt. The largest number of children in the house at one time was 16.

Five are from Dorothy DeBolt's previous marriage. One is from Robert DeBolt's previous marriage. The remaining 14 were adopted.

Some of the adopted children are paraplegic or have other physical handicaps. Some are blind, some have a combination of problems. "With my first husband, we had four healthy children born to us in four years," Dorothy DeBolt says. "We felt very blessed. We didn't have much money, but we had other things. We felt the need to say 'Hey, God, thank you, we're

lucky.' We decided to show it by adopting children."

They began by adopting unwanted children — those left in hospitals or shuttled through foster homes. In the 27 years since, Dorothy DeBolt and her second husband, Robert, have started an agency — Aid to Adoption of Special Kids — to facilitate adoption of hard-to-place children, and they have made careers out of speaking on how they have raised their own family.

Dorothy DeBolt has received the 1982 "Endow a Dream" Award from the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation. It carries a \$50,000 grant and honors "an individual, who through his or her own positive mental attitude, has overcome adversity and gone on to make significant contributions to the betterment of humanity."

The DeBolts take turns telling anecdotes about the children. She is tall and slim, with high cheekbones. He has gray hair, thick eyebrows and a strong face. A civil engineer, he gave up his job as president of an Oakland construction company to help start the adoption agency. "I became a

corporate dropout," he says. Their \$50,000-a-year income comes from lecture tours. She is 58. He is 51. "She didn't marry me," he says. "She adopted me."

Dorothy DeBolt already had given birth to five children and adopted two American children when her first husband died. With life insurance money, she put a down payment on the house in Piedmont. She was making \$775 a month. "We were all working," she said. "I was working part-time, teaching piano and speaking. I begged service clubs to let me speak. Then I began speaking at clubs with budgets — interfamily relations, parenting, a career and mothering."

Then she got a call from an organization trying to place severely wounded Vietnamese children. "A woman asked if I could recruit families for these two 14-year-olds." She took them in.

Two months later, with nine children, she met Robert DeBolt. "She was a doll," he says. "It was a blind date. The man who owned the company I ran — my wife was an occasional matchmaker... She probably fixed me up on 110 dates. I told her,

"No more. I really hated to hear the phone ring — I thought it was Jean with another body. Then she asked me to take a friend of hers to a Christmas party they were having. Jean said to me, 'Ted says he thinks she might be too much for you.' I said, 'What?'"

"Here's what she did to me," says Dorothy DeBolt with a grin. "Jean called and said, 'I know you can't ordinarily do this, but I'd love you to meet this guy. He's a lovely man, good with kids.' She said, 'I've fixed him up with a lot of nice ladies, but what he wants is someone intelligent. If she'd said she wanted a sexy broad, I would have said 'No way.'"

"What she really fixed me up with was a sexy, intelligent woman," says Robert DeBolt.

"Ah, thank you, darling," she says. After the DeBolts were married, they moved into the Piedmont house. The reaction in Piedmont DeBolt had arrived. "My in-laws were so lovely. Others weren't so sure. I was the Vietnam war and I had these American children." She found her notes in her mailbox.

"But then it came full circle," she says. "After people realized what we were doing, they really tried to help." And the local school system, the DeBolts say, supported what they were doing from the start.

Their family has been a success, they say, but it has not been without problems. "We had a tendency to scold and say 'You're bad,' instead of saying 'You're a good child. Why would you do such a dumb thing?'" says Dorothy DeBolt.

We have a tendency to underestimate the adaptability of children," says Robert DeBolt. "These children can come from some of the damndest backgrounds, and they can adjust."

One child they adopted together was J.R. — 10 years old, wheelchair-bound, blind, 40 pounds overweight from having been treated as a vegetable and stuffed with food in one v-porrry home after another. But his greatest handicap was his lack of self-esteem.

"The first time he walked on crutches, he did it for me as a Mother's Day gift. He would only do things like that for others. But now, he's so motivated he's driving us crazy." Today, he is 18,



Robert and Dorothy DeBolt

walking with braces and crutches, slumped down, in 10th grade, an honor student and secretary of the student body.

There is a daughter, Karen — black, born without legs and arms. Karen, 16, who uses artificial limbs, walks eight blocks to high school and was voted outstanding musician at her school (she plays the marimba).

But there also are problems that move typical households have. Everyone must have assigned chores or nothing gets done. There are no babysitters, and a cleaning woman comes only occasionally. "She's there a few hours and her eyes glaze over," says Dorothy DeBolt.

They always eat dinner together — at two tables pushed together when necessary. And they try to talk about the problems. "We've had kids experiment with marijuana," says Dorothy DeBolt. "We're not going to say we don't. But no one's gone off the deep end. They all have their problems, their fears, their

crutches, but they're whether they're paraplegic or not. But I tell my kids, 'You're so much luckier than I was. I was so boy crazy, so moody. I don't know how my mother put up with me.'"

## PEOPLE

## 98 Picasso Prints Bring \$1 Million at Auction

Ninety-eight Pablo Picasso prints were auctioned in New York for more than \$1 million. Over 80 of the prints were from the collection of Marina Picasso, the artist's granddaughter. A spokeswoman for Sotheby's Fine Art Galleries said the \$1 million was for \$1,039,830, with the top price of \$275,000 paid by a Japanese dealer for the "Vallée Suite."

Benito Mussolini's son and daughter have described the Italian dictator as a bespectacled husband who was kind with his children and obsessed with privacy. The program "All the Deeds of Men" on Italian television is the latest example of a renewed interest in the fascist leader. Mussolini was killed by partisans as he tried to escape to Switzerland in April 1945, shortly before the end of the war in Europe. "Wherever he had some rebuke or observation, to make him delegated it to mamma. He was really timid, at least with us," said his son, Vittorio. Asked about Mussolini's notoriety as a philosopher, his daughter, Fida, whose husband, the former foreign minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, was executed during the fall of fascism for "treason," replied: "The fact that women always tolerated their husbands sowing their wild oats — at least in those days. But my mother was always the boss in the house."

President Ronald Reagan will be presented a Lipizzaner stallion named Andalus in a South Lawn ceremony today. Reagan will accept the white horse, to be presented by the Austrian government and the Spanish Riding School of Vienna, on behalf of the U.S. government. Five Lipizzaner horses will perform a set of exercises on the lawn in front of the president, who loves to ride and has several horses at his mountainous ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif. A group of Lipizzaner horses, which perform advanced dressage maneuvers including leaps into the air, is scheduled to perform this weekend for the first time in 18 years in the United States at an arena in Landover, Maryland.

Plácido Domingo, in London singing Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," received an honorary doctorate in music from Britain's Royal College of Music.

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